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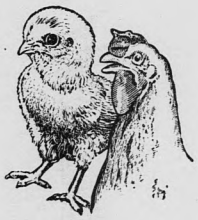

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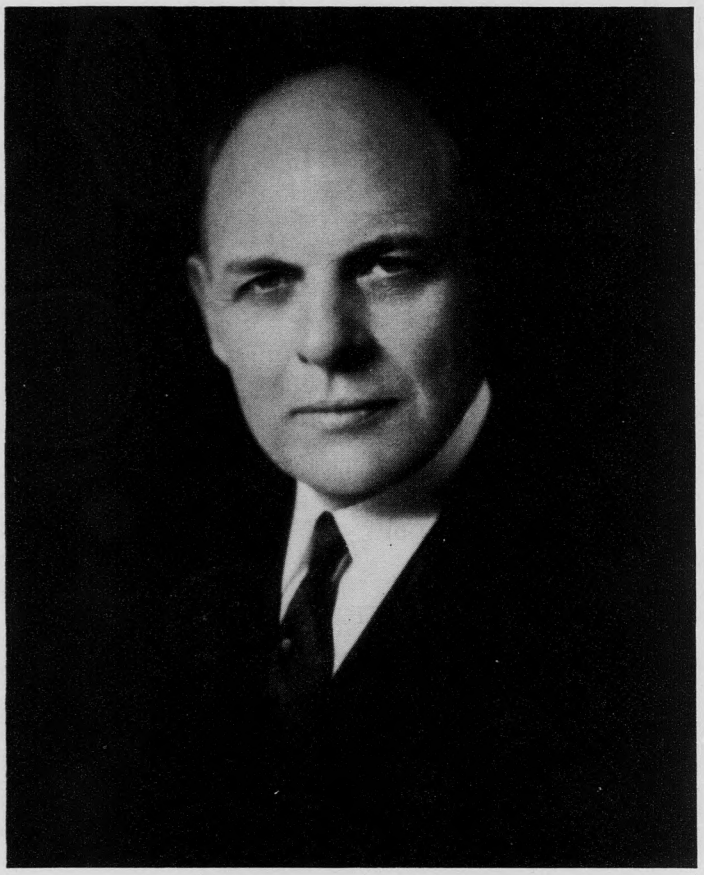

Thomas Braddley Symons

As Director of Extension from 1914 until his retirement in 1950, his untiring efforts in cooperation with farm organizations advanced Maryland Agriculture during the rise of the poultry industry in Maryland over the past thirty years from an incidental farm enterprise to the major agricultural industry.

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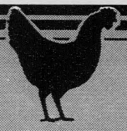

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MARYLAND BROILER HOUSING—Wide and Narrow

By HUGH McMULLEN

Farm Editor, The Salisbury Times

You can travel widely throughout Delmarva and the Lower Shore counties of Maryland where broiler production is centered, and have trouble finding new, narrow-type broiler houses. Everyone is knuckling under to the "new, modern, wide-type" house.

And yet no one will pretend for a minute that there are not two sides to the question—and that narrow houses have some virtues that wide houses lack, as well as vice versa. The debate usually warms over ventilation.

Francis P. Cluff, of Rehobeth, a widely known and respected grower with 130,000 chickens, clings to the old houses —and he presents a good case. C. Bounds Phillips, of Quantico, who has approximately the same capacity, has built a wide house which has excited widespread admiration among broilermen.

Francis Cluff has 12 broiler houses. Most are 24-foot houses, and are of 8,000 to 10,000 capacity. "Ventilation is still one of our greatest problems," he says. And he thinks that narrow, wooden houses with feed bag windows offer a better solution than air-tight, cinder-block, wide houses.

Cracks, the porous wood, and open fabric of feed bags, provide draft-free seepage throughout the year, even when the houses are closed. Besides, Cluff feels, like many other broilermen, that houses 40 feet and wider are too wide for natural ventilation. And the cinder blocks lock out health-giving, fresh air.

Bounds Phillips, however, is equally convinced that his wide, cinder block house is well ventilated, and that it is also more permanent and economical. The house is 400 by 50 feet. He and his father, Claude C. Phillips, inspected recent broiler houses before constructing their new house last spring.

They, like Cluff, recognized ventilation as a prime problem. So they provided ample window space, skylight vents, and built wide end doors for summer ventilation. Hordes of visitors have trouped through the house without finding a trace of tell-tale ammonia fumes which designate poor ventilation.

Phillips admits that he would make one change if he were to build another house—he would add another 50 or 60 feet to provide more growing room for the same number of chickens, 30,000.

Each man is convinced that he has gone a long way towards solving his broiler housing problem. But each has taken a different course in the current broiler housing controversy.

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INFRA-RED BROODING

By T. C. ROE
Assistant Industrial Sales Manager
The Eastern Shore Public Service Co. of Md.
Salisbury, Maryland

Infra-red lamps have been used successfully for many years to brood chicks on a small scale. Only in the last two years have great strides been made to adapt infra-red to large scale operations. The outstanding example is at Townsend's, Inc., near Millsboro, Del. Here, 20,000 chicks are brooded the year around in one house 300' by 50'.

Batteries of six 250-watt infra-red lamps are normally used for 500 chicks. No hover is required. The lamps are hung at about 18" to start and raised about 2½" each week. Several types of control have been developed. For large flocks the best method is by using an automatic centrally located voltage regulator which varies the voltage on all the lamps in accordance with the heat requirements of the chicks. For smaller flocks, thermostats on each separate battery are recommended. Each thermostat merely turns one or two lamps off and on as the temperature changes.

Although infra-red brooding has not been universally accepted, it has attracted great interest and gained much acceptance throughout the Country.

Infra-red is also being used successfully for brooding turkey poults. Mr. Henry Keeler, near Cambridge, Md., has an installation which has proven very successful. He broods two flocks of broilers and one flock for the Thanksgiving trade each year. He uses manual control for turning the lamps off and on.

The main advantages of infra-red brooding are:

1. Chicks can be seen at all times.
2. Very little labor required.
3. Litter stays dry.
4. No storage problems as units can be raised out of way.
5. Automatic uniform heat.

Disadvantages:

1. Danger of power interruptions.

The cost of installation for large automatic installations is about $200/1000 chicks, including all wiring. Individual units with thermostatic control can be obtained for about $45.00/unit.

The cost of operation naturally depends on many variables. Based on 2 cents per kilowatt hour, the cost per chick on the year around average is from 3 to 3.5 cents for all heat requirements.

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GAS BROODING

By K. V. KELLER

Suburban Propane Gas Corp.
Member of Del-Mar-Va Gas Association

Gas brooding has been the subject of considerable discussion in recent years, and much can be said in its favor.

The cool room principle, over which most of this discussion has arisen, is best explained by bringing to the attention of the reader that gas brooding is a practical, mechanical, duplication of Mother Nature's own chick raising method.

No chick being raised in natural surroundings is subjected to continuous heat. The chick leaves the mother hen to eat, drink, and scratch about and returns when it is cold.

The same pattern is followed when raising chicks under the gas brooder. An even, thermostatically controlled heat is under the brooder when needed, while the cool, fresh air in the brooder house supplies the climatic condition necessary for rapid feathering and the development of healthy, sturdy chicks.

This acclimation of the chick to a cool room and the resultant rapid feathering makes it possible to wean it away from the heat more quickly, thus saving fuel. When heat is no longer needed, the brooder can be pulled to the ceiling, out of the way, until needed again.

Since raising strong, healthy chicks economically is the primary objective of every poultryman, consideration should be given by the prospective purchaser of brooding equipment, not only to fuel costs, but to original installation, maintenance and operating labor costs, dependability and safety of operation.

The simplicity of design, assembly and connection of the gas brooder makes possible the low installation and maintenance costs.

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Automatic thermostats control the even heat temperature throughout the house. This also controls humidity, as fresh air can be circulated through the ducts in hot weather. The circulation of fresh hot air, or fresh cool air assures perfect ventilation, even temperature and a dry litter at all times.

There are 8 reasons why broiler growers are using direct central hot air for raising chicks.

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3 Lower Mortality
4 Properly Humidified Temperatures
5 Drier and cleaner houses
6 Circulated fresh air
7 Elimination of Fire Hazards
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MORE PROFIT WITH ANTHRACITE

By EDGAR McGRATH

Manager Farmers and Planters Co., Salisbury, Md.

The mortality rate in brooding chickens plays a large part in the economy of the industry. Infection from various diseases is always present and, in spite of the fact that many helpful preventatives have been developed, disease still takes a heavy toll. One of the contributing factors is improper or inadequate heat supply. It is well recognized that such basic factors as proper selection of chicks, sanitation, innoculation, feed and feeding schedules, are all essential. However, one miscalculation in providing enough heat can nullify all of these previous efforts.

In the early days of chicken raising, heat was provided by individual coal-burning stoves. Although those early models were somewhat crude, they did an excellent job in helping to build a successful broiler industry on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula. Since that time, stoves using other types of fuel were introduced and many advantages have been claimed for them. It has been found that a substantial part of the success these other types have had arose through improvements in equipment, rather than the fuel itself. As a result, the anthracite industry has concentrated its attention on the development of more efficient equipment. Recent improvements in coal-burning stoves have been responsible for a greater degree of economy and successful brooding and the industry believes that even greater strides will be made. Its research facilities are now engaged in working on equipment which will offer the poultrymen economies and conveniences never before realized.

Many advantages are incorporated in this new equipment, such as greater dependability, absolutely uniform heat under all parts of the hover, less labor, and materially reduced coal consumption. The achievement of uniform heat under all parts of the hover is new and revolutionary. A careful check of temperatures under the hover of present-day stoves shows a decided variation from the stove out to the edge of the hover. This tends to restrict the comfort zone and cause crowding, with all its ill effects. The correction of this condition will not only result in a higher percentage of healthy chicks, but will also increase the brooding capacity of any given size of stove.

Rapid strides are also being made in the improvement and utilization of anthracite equipment for the larger brooder houses using some form of central heat. Automatic anthracite stokers burn the more economical small sizes of hard coal. Thus they provide the poultry industry with a type of heat, the reliability and economy of which are not matched by any other fuel.

No fuel can be used successfully without modern equipment, but hard coal possesses basic advantages which help make it the most desirable heat for brooding purposes. The combined advantages of reliable fuel and equipment offer the poultrymen a form of insurance which protects his original investment and assures him greater profits.

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TURKEY BROILERS—FRYERS OR ROASTERS

By R. BAKER JONES

East Point Turkeys, Elkton, Virginia

The production of turkey broilers was pioneered in the State of Virginia—and this brief report on turkey broilers is largely a report of our experience in the State of Virginia.

The Beltsville white turkey was developed at the National Research Center at Beltsville, Md. Credit for the development of the breed has been given to Stanley J. Marsden who spent several years in supervising the crossing and breeding of turkey strains to secure a small white turkey that would hatch well, live well and give a good account of itself by converting feed economically into meat.

Impetus, therefore, was given for the first time to the production of an early maturing turkey that could be used either as a broiler, a fryer or a light roaster. Virginia turkey producers became interested immediately. The first commercial flocks were raised in this state—and naturally there was much speculation as to whether there was a place in the market for this new breed.

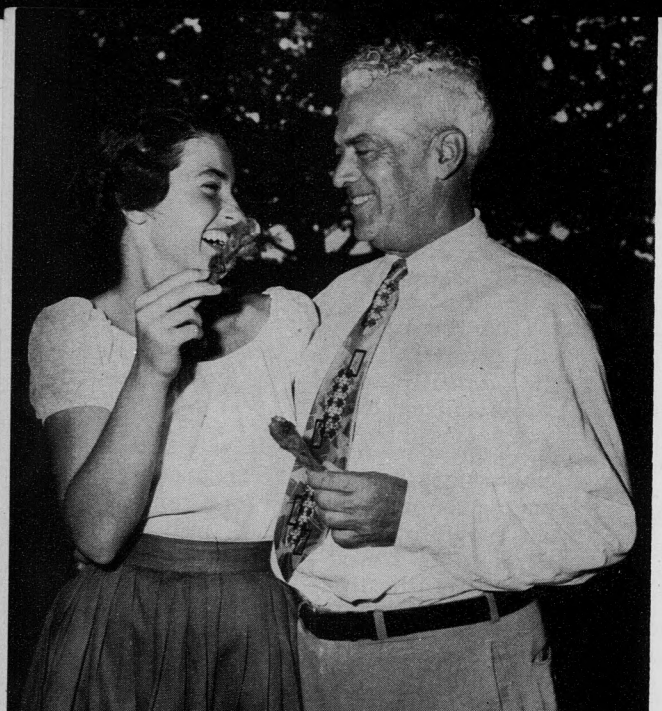
Each year has seen a gradual increase in production, until in this year of 1951 there has been an active interest in other states. In Virginia the number of Beltsville White turkey breeders increased from about 8,000 in 1946-47 to considerably over 100,000 in 1951. The increase in turkey production in Virginia was from 2,289,000 in 1950 to 3,571,000 in 1951. This was a 56% increase in state production. This increase was largely the result of Beltsville Whites, as this breed now represents about 70% of all turkeys produced in the state. Market reports reveal that there will be over a million Beltsville Whites marketed as broilers, fryers or light roasters at the age of approximately 16 weeks, weighing alive on the farm from 5 to 9 or 10 pounds.

It is estimated that this year there will be 10,000,000 Beltsvilles raised in the United States which is an increase of six million over the year before.

All these figures add up to the conclusion that Beltsville Whites are meeting the consumer demand for a continuous supply of turkey meat, fresh from the farms on the off-seasons of the year. This is statistically reported in Virginia by hatchery reports which show that in 1947, 87% of all turkey poults hatched in Virginia were in April, May and June, whereas in 1950 this figure was reduced to 67% and it is probable that the 1951 figures will show that only a little over 50% were hatched during these months.

This trend toward all year 'round production seems a healthy one in the Eastern Seaboard country. It is an evidence of certain contributing factors, an economical cost of meat production (2.8 to 3.5 pounds feed per pound of gain), a satisfactory margin of profit for producer, processor and retailer and an equally satisfied consumer who believes he is purchasing a product that is not over-priced.

In this article we have necessarily confined ourselves to statistical data, as we believe it gives both a trend and a warning. The trend is toward more production, the warning is that we might very easily in the next few years overproduce. We feel, however, that for those who like turkeys and who are willing to take some lean years with the good years, that they can have in this new type of business a lucrative return on a reasonably safe basis.



To All Maryland POULTRY PRODUCERS

Increasing international tension, and the domestic problems caused by these conditions, are making everyday life of Americans more complex.

To meet the problems involved in these conditions, farmers and poultrymen must adopt new ways of doing things.

To poultrymen, this means planning for a larger number of birds per man, with the necessary changes in housing, labor saving machinery, and other ways of getting the most per man hour of labor. More meat or eggs per bag of feed, as well as economical methods of controlling our more common and costly poultry diseases, are of prime importance.

The University's Experimental and Live Stock Sanitary Sub Station, near Salisbury, and improved research facilities at College Park, are designed to aid poultrymen in solving these problems of the industry. Your cooperation in using these facilities will help us to help you meet your current problems more effectively.

My best wishes to all Maryland poultrymen.

H. C. Byrd, *President*
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

RECOMMENDED FEEDING PROGRAM

for

NICHOLS NEW HAMPSHIRES

[EDITOR'S NOTE—While the following article is long, it is believed the information will be of value to both large and small, neophyte and experienced producers of eggs. Even though it has been written for application to a certain strain of New Hampshires, the practices described are excellent and should apply equally well to other strains of heavy breeds and also to White Leghorns.]

Mash and Scratch Method of Feeding

Scratch grain (chick size) feeding is recommended the first day.

Starting mash should be added to make up one-half the ration on the second day. On the third day, chick mash feeders should be placed on the paper with mash available for the chicks, both on papers and in the feeders. Scratch grain feeding should be discontinued at this time. From 3 days to 2 weeks of age, fresh starting mash should be before them at all times. It is very important to have ample feeding space throughout the entire growing period; enough so that all birds can eat at one time.

Starting at 2 weeks of age, fresh starting mash should be fed at 7 AM each day. Gradually restrict the mash feeding time daily, so that by the time the birds are 5 weeks of age they will be getting 5 hours of starting mash daily, allowing the feeders to be empty until the following morning. At 5 weeks of age, change to growing mash.

At 2 weeks of age start feeding several small feedings of oats in the litter daily. Oats should be of good quality (plump bodied heavy oats). After birds become accustomed to eating oats, feed oats twice a day, one light feeding just before the 7 o'clock morning mash feeding, second feeding at 3 PM. All oats should be cleaned up by dark. Continue to feed birds this way until birds are moved to range. Insoluble grit must be fed from the time the chicks receive their first oats.

CAUTION: When medicated mash is used to control coccidiosis remember oats reduce the drug intake and you may find it necessary to add more drug to the drinking water should an outbreak occur.

Range Rearing

After Nichols early hatched chicks (Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. and Feb.) have been moved to range, we recommend the feeding of growing mash early in the morning—enough to last 3 hours, and no other feed until scratch grain is fed in the late afternoon. The scratch grain at this time should consist of 2/3 whole oats, 1/6 cracked corn and 1/6 wheat. This scratch feed should generally be the same amount, by weight, as the mash fed in the morning.

The March, April, and May hatched chicks should be fed the same as the earlier hatched chicks, except that the mash feeding time should cover 4 hours.

Late hatched birds (June, July, August and September) receive 5 hours of mash feeding time.

When the birds reach 5 months of age put them on full feed, maintaining a mash and scratch balance of 50-50 by weight. Scratch feed at this time should consist of equal parts by weight of oats, cracked corn and wheat.

A good quality breeder mash should be fed at least 1 month or preferably 6 weeks before hatching eggs are saved. This is to insure high hatchability.

Pullets should be in their permanent laying quarters when they reach 5% production. Feed breeder mash at 1 o'clock, allowing enough to last until the following noon, having feeders emp-

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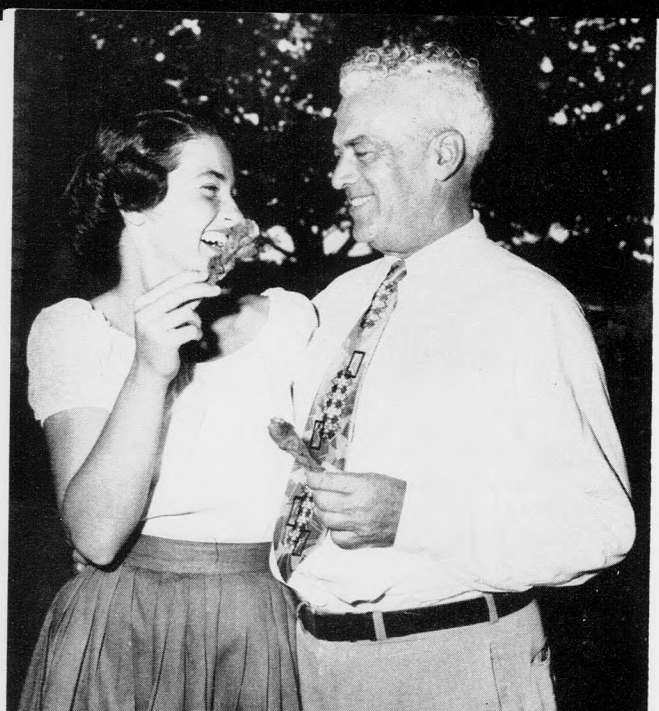

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(Continued on Page 65)

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FOR MARYLAND POULTRYMEN

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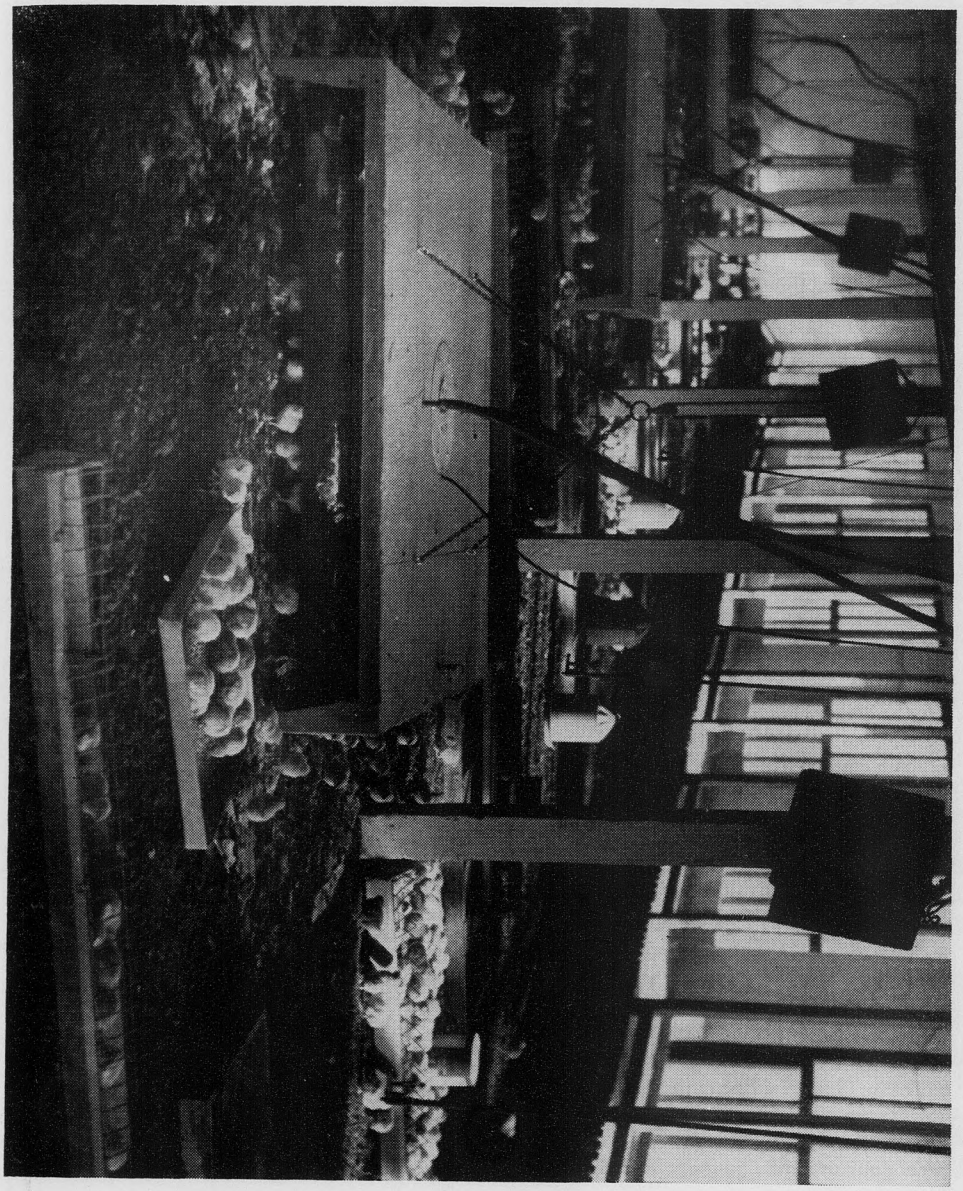
WHAT KIND OF HEATING SYSTEM IS THIS?

(See Page 45 for Description)



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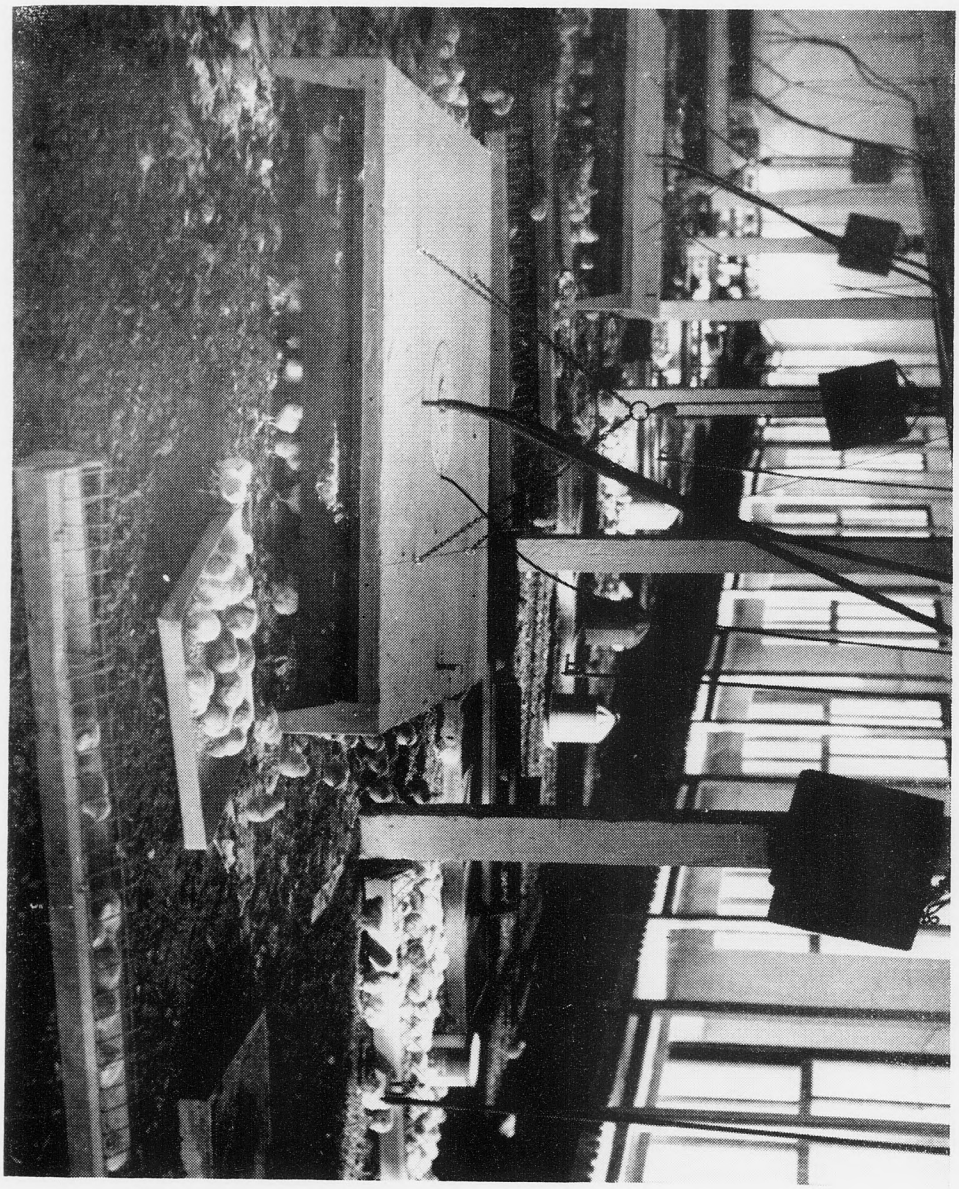

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1951's sales broke all records. Market paying highest prices in years for CAPON ETTES —the FANCY TABLE FOWL with CAPON FLAVOR. Beautiful layer of Fat. Illuminates skin, gives terrific eye-appeal, brings TOP prices. Big weight gains on same feed, highest profits ever made on a broiler chicken. See your dealer TODAY or write us for prices. Automatic "Sure-Shot" implanter, only $1.75.

Ask your Dealer for the WENE 4-Point Vaccination Program, or write us, giving name of your dealer.

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"A Coast To Coast Poultry Health Service"

THE TAX COLLECTOR IS NOW AFTER YOU

By BENJAMIN STOLPER

Burns, Isaacson & Stolper, Certified Public Accountants, Wilmington, Delaware

Up to 1951 the agricultural industry was given special considerations under the federal tax laws and was troubled only with an income tax. On August 28, 1950, Public Law 734 was enacted under the official title of "Social Security Act Amendments of 1950" brought the entire agricultural industry within the expanding scope of our tax laws. The poultry industry, within the agricultural classification, is now subject to one or more sections of the Internal Revenue Code.

The present tax laws continue certain exemptions from tax and the "nuisance" features of the revenue act. For tax purposes, however, not everyone dealing in or handling agricultural products is deemed to be engaged in agriculture. It is therefore important, at the outset, to define agriculture for tax purposes. The broad definition is stated in the Internal Revenue Code under Sec. 1426 (h) (1), as follows, "On a farm in connection with cultivating the soil, or in connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including the raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, and management of livestock, bees, poultry, and fur-bearing animals and wildlife." This definition applies, where pertinent, to four different tax phases, namely, (1) income tax, (2) withholding tax, (3) social security tax and (4) unemployment tax.

The poultry industry falls into several divisions, in addition to which there are numerous related businesses all necessary to the ultimate product. Under the definition cited, broiler and general poultry raisers, egg producers, and hatcheries on the farm are engaged in agriculture while hatcheries off the farm, feed dealers, shippers of poultry supplies, veterinarians, etc., are deemed not to be engaged in agriculture.

Income Tax

All persons, including corporations, engaged in business of any kind, entered into for profit, are subject to the federal income tax. For purposes of income and deductions, the poultry industry has no exceptions and reports in the same manner as any other taxpayer.

Withholding Tax

This is one of the nuisance features of the revenue code. All those who qualify as being engaged in agriculture are exempt, and therefore, are not required to withhold income tax from employee's wages. The direct poultry industry is, therefore, exempt while hatcheries off the farm, feed dealers and others are not exempt.

Unemployment Tax

What was stated under the previous withholding tax paragraph is equally true of the unemployment tax except that the entire poultry industry including hatcheries off the farm, is exempt, while feed dealers and others are not exempt.

Social Security Tax

Beginning January 1, 1951, the agricultural industry as a whole was brought into the social security pattern of our economy. The social security tax applies to both employee and employer regardless of the number employed. All wages up to $3,600 per year and all farm cash wages up to $3,600 per year are subject to social security tax (old age benefit tax). The employer deducts 1½% tax from the employee's wage and matches this with another 1½%, making a total of 3% to be turned over to the Government. Wages may be paid weekly, bi-weekly, semi-monthly or monthly; if any other period is used the tax must be determined on a daily payroll period.

Because of certain special considerations given to agricultural labor, com-

(Continued on Page 73)

Available at better broiler hatcheries

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Box 42 Kingston, N. H.

INSURANCE CAN MAKE OR BREAK YOU

By BRIAN B. KANE

Townsend, Kane & Co., Inc., Chestertown, Md.

This is a brief outline to bring to the attention of Poultrymen throughout the State the more important insurance coverages available through substantial and recognized companies. It must be emphasized that each individual risk has its own particular problems which should be discussed thoroughly with the most responsible Agents and Brokers in each locality. Also that if the insurance buyer purchased every possible coverage he would find himself working for the Agent instead of for himself.

Naturally the most thought of insurance is that of fire with the usual Extended Coverage endorsement. This endorsement protects the insured against damage caused by Windstorm, Hail, Explosion, Riot, Riot Attending a Strike, Civil Commotion, Aircraft, Vehicles, and Smoke.

Due to the nature of properties operated by Poultrymen, it is recommended that full insurance to value be carried as in most instances they are beyond fire plug protection, are built of light construction and therefore subject to a total loss unless discovered almost immediately.

The rates for fire insurance in Maryland vary between $.57 per hundred per annum for brick buildings with approved roof and approved heat, to $1.62 for frame building with shingle roof using oil stoves.

The Extended Coverage rate is generally $.35 per hundred with the $50.00 deductible clause applying to the windstorm feature of the endorsement. All of these rates vary where there are unusual conditions and are all subject to the term discount, that is a three year policy can be written 2½ times the annual.

There are special policies available for broiler growers providing for automatic increases as the flock becomes more valuable which makes it unnecessary for the insured to keep in constant touch with his Agent between the time the chicks are purchased and they are sold on the market.

There is also available monthly reporting forms which give necessary automatic protection to take care of heavy fluctuations in feed and other supplies handled by some growers and, of course, all the dealers. The principal feature of this automatic coverage is that the increases and decreases are on a pro rata basis which means that the insured is not penalized as he would be if he purchased say, a policy for $10,000 or $20,000 coverage and then cancelled it at the end of two or three months. These reporting policies are written on an annual basis only.

At this time we would like to emphasize the fact that the average fire insurance rates for the Poultry Industry should and can be definitely controlled by Poultrymen. The rate level is established by the Insurance Department of the State of Maryland and is based on the ratio between premiums and losses. If Poultrymen throughout the State will spread the gospel of fire prevention and work at it, rates will undoubtedly decrease. On the other hand if Poultrymen, as a class, become careless, rates will obviously increase. It comes to the mind of the writer that loss prevention work in a certain class of business resulted in a decrease of over 50% in a five year period. Your Agents are, or should be, fully prepared to provide you with Loss Prevention surveys, information on best types of construction from a fire prevention standpoint and have available field men who will be only too ready to make an inspection of your layout and recommend practical improve-

(Continued on Page 82)

Signs OF THE TIMES

● ULTRA-WAY INTERNAL CULLING is the modern way of improving poultry flocks and building bigger profits. Ultra-Way sometimes removes up to 25% of a laying flock with practically no falling off in production. The remaining individuals are the stronger birds, more likely to produce eggs with high hatchability, and more capable of transmitting desirable characteristics to their offspring.

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A number of Ultra-Way technicians are employed in your state. Ultra-Life Laboratories will deem it a privilege to arrange a free demonstration of internal culling for you and your organization.

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Ultra-Way Internal Culling is taught by nationally recognized experts in special schools held in East St. Louis and other points. In addition to internal culling, students are thoroughly grounded in other aspects of poultry work, so that a trained technician becomes a tremendous asset to his employer

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SERVICES AVAILABLE TO MARYLAND POULTRY PRODUCERS

By DR. MORLEY A. JULL
University of Maryland

More services are offered to the poultry producers of Maryland than most people realize. The University of Maryland, at College Park, is the center of most of the teaching, research, and extension work carried on for the benefit of the poultry industry. There are twenty-three courses of instruction given in poultry subjects, the majority of the graduates returning to farms or taking positions with feed companies, biological houses, or other organizations carrying on poultry work. The results of research on nutrition, breeding, physiology, and related subjects are of tremendous importance to poultry producers, both directly and indirectly.

Bulletins, circulars, fact sheets, news releases, and radio transcriptions all help in advising poultrymen what to do and how to do it in order to increase returns from the poultry enterprise.

The broiler substation, located near Salisbury, is of particular benefit to broiler producers, the results secured from experiments on different diets being noteworthy. A test will be conducted in the near future on different strains of broilers, a subject of tremendous interest to broiler producers everywhere.

The full time of a poultry extension specialist is available to broiler producers on the Eastern Shore concerning broiler production problems. One example of increased interest among broiler producers in improving conditions in the industry is the case of a recent meeting called by the extension specialist and attended by over 200.

Poultry disease diagnosis, investigation, and control work is carried on at College Park by the Live Stock Sanitary Service. People having dead or sick chickens for diagnosis should take, or send, them to the Live Stock Sanitary Service Laboratory, and not to the Poultry Department. Additional services rendered in poultry disease control work, including pullorum testing, are offered at the following substations: Salisbury, Centreville, Bel Air, Frederick, and Hagerstown. Last year there were 114 hatcheries in Maryland with an egg capacity of fourteen million eggs. Hatchery flock owners, supplying over ninety-six per cent of all of the eggs that are produced in Maryland and set in these hatcheries, were operating under the Maryland Poultry Improvement Plan. Most of the hatchery flocks qualified as pullorum clean, demonstrating the effectiveness of a valuable service rendered with respect to reducing losses from pullorum disease.

The Maryland Inspection and Regulatory Service examined 1216 official samples of feedstuffs between January 1 and July 1, 1951, and quite a number of other samples were examined gratis for Maryland residents. This inspection service assures Maryland poultry producers of receiving feedstuffs meeting certain minimum requirements. Three cases are cited to show how the interests of poultrymen are protected: (1) A quantity of alfalfa meal was labeled and sold as a dehydrated meal although tests showed that it contained considerable quantities of sun-cured meal; (2) Two different lots of feed bore labels indicating that the feeds contained certain drugs that were permissable but tests indicated that neither lot of feed contained the drugs; (3) Two other different lots of feed contained medicinal ingredients far in excess of the amounts stated on the labels, broilers being adversely affected when they were fed these feeds.

(Continued on Page 95)

Samuel Ahmuty, Odenton, Md., President, Maryland State Poultry Council, Vice President, NEPPCO, Camelshell winner (Brown Egg Class) 1950 Maryland Poultry Products Show, Baltimore, receiving Camelshell award from Mrs. C. Townsend Brown, C. T. Brown's Hatchery, Rocks, Md.

You too can have...

EGGS LIKE THE WINNERS!

Poultry men and women who feed Camelshell know this dual purpose product supplies the necessary calcium as it grinds. No grit or supplemental calcium is necessary when feeding Camelshell.

Poultry men who have used Camelshell over a period of years say, "No other shell builder can equal Camelshell in either price or performance."

Camelshell is a practically pure form of calcium carbonate. It dissolves slowly and furnishes the calcium so much needed in egg production and general health and growth.

If your feed dealer cannot supply you with Camelshell, send us his name and we'll see that he is supplied. Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corporation, Towson 4, Md.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF LITTER-SNOW

Which Helps Keep the Litter Dry Without a Caustic Effect on the Chickens

CAMELSHELL

A GROUND LIMESTONE PRODUCT PRODUCED FROM CALCITE

Dual Purpose — Supplies Necessary Calcium as it Grinds

WHY BUY TWO . . . WHEN ONE WILL DO

TEN WAYS TO SAVE LABOR ON POULTRY FARMS

By WADE H. RICE

Extension Poultry Husbandman

With labor costs rising and available labor steadily dwindling, more productive labor per man is the 1952 necessity. The following labor saving methods are in use on various farms in Maryland and many of them can be adopted to most poultry farms in the state to good advantage.

1. Built up or Old Litter. Old litter contains certain vitamins and antibiotic factors not found in new litter, and its use by poultrymen is steadily increasing on account of labor saved in housecleaning. Following an outbreak of Cholera, Typhoid, Leucosis or Pullorum in chicks, complete cleaning of old litter and disinfection is the safest plan. However, there is yet no clear evidence of the wisdom of cleaning houses completely for other common diseases.

For Brooding. Start with light litter covering (½ inch or so) and add new litter over old as needed. Stir litter often and provide ample ventilation. At end of brooding if necessary to remove some old litter, leave at least ½ inch over the floor and cover lightly with new litter if desired for new lot of chicks. Some poultrymen remove no litter until necessary to clear the rafters overhead. Don't use old litter from laying houses for a starter in brooding chicks. It may be too dangerous.

For Laying Houses. Starting litter should be 2 to 3 inches deep. Subsequent additions of new litter is largely a matter of judgment, but some add none so long as house can be kept dry.

Litter Treatment. 1 lb. 5% chlordane dust to each 80 sq. ft. floor space sprinkled in litter is effective in controlling lice on the birds and should be effective against mites or fleas in the litter.

2. Larger Flocks per Man.

Laying Flocks. Remodeling old houses or the building of new ones to provide for 1000 or more layers per room enables arrangement of equipment to speed work. Not over 1½ hours man labor per bird per year should be the goal.

Brooding and Broilers: Wider brooder houses with central heating, automatic utilities, feed carrier tracks, drive in doors ,etc., enable more chicks per man to be handled. Such a house 50 ft. wide and 400 ft. long gives good facilities for 20,000 replacement chicks to range age, or 30,000 broilers to 12 week market age for a 1 man operation.

3. Automatic Watering. The efficiency of modern automatic water systems make them a "must" for all poultry houses. A wide choice of types are available and no poultryman can afford to be without such a system.

4. Feed and Litter Carriers. Where long houses are used or several pens are on a single floor, a carrier and track saves time and steps. Feeding, egg gathering, etc., should be done on both sides of track for wide houses. If you don't have a carrier, figure your steps saved by combining all chores into a single trip.

5. Automatic Feeders. Present day manufactured feeds have gone a long way in eliminating the use of a variety of forms of feed. Whenever all mash rations are used on large flocks, the automatic feeder has a place because of the labor and time saved.

The fixed overhead carrier system when perfected will doubtless overcome the disadvantages of the floor carriers which have to be of a portable nature. Automatic feeders offer too many possibilities of saving labor to write them off as a failure, despite present reaction against them in many quarters.

(Continued on Page 97)

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STICKELL'S

BLUE RIDGE—SU-PUR QUALITY MASHES

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Each mash is a scientific blend of the various materials that the latest developments in poultry nutrition research have proven will produce the best results for

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Breeder Flocks — Turkeys

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The Improved

WHIRL-A-WAY EGG WASHER

DOES A BETTER JOB FASTER

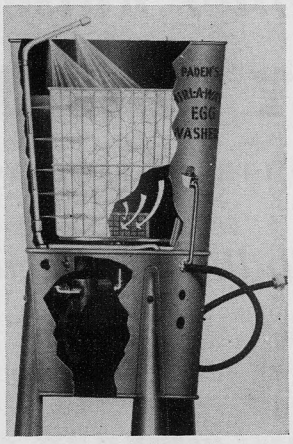
★ Cleans Eggs By The Basketful

★ Electrically Heated

★ Thermostatically Controlled

One Handling From Nest To Case

Cleaning Time 2 to 4 Minutes



Patent No. 2,520,889
Other Patents Pending

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Specifically formulated for washing eggs. **Improves** and **Preserves** quality, appearance and hatchability.

Backed by 100 years of business integrity. Also available with quaternary ammonium for hatching eggs.

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PHONE RODNEY 2211
FRANKFORD, DEL.

AIR SAC INFECTION IN CHICKENS

By DR. I. M. MOULTHROP

In Charge Livestock Sanitary Laboratory, Salisbury, Md.

As yet there is a great deal of confusion in the minds of the persons doing pathological work as to the specific causes of Air Sac Infection. Many causes are known, but there are cases in which the causative agent seems to be very elusive. No wonder there is confusion among the poultrymen.

This condition is very costly to the chicken grower. There is an accumulation of pus in the abdominal air sacs which is very evident. This material is also present in great quantities in the heart sac as well.

There are many conditions that produce this infection, some are Aspergillosis, Newcastle Disease, Fowl Cholera, Infectious Bronchitis and Chronic Respiratory Infection, to mention some.

Most of the causes can be identified by laboratory techniques now available in most diagnostic laboratories.

Aspergillosis is easily identified by isolation of the causative mold on artificial medium. This is done frequently in our laboratory.

Newcastle Disease can be diagnosed by a blood test in some cases, while it is necessary to isolate the virus in some cases. The virus isolation is costly and time consuming, since viruses only grow in young living tissues which are quite easily acquired in the living egg embryo and is the method used in most laboratories.

Bronchitis also must be identified by a blood test or by virus isolation.

Fowl Cholera is of relative little consequence in this disease, but is sometimes the cause of air sac infection. This is quite easily identified in the laboratory since the causative organism can be grown on artificial medium quite easily.

Chronic Respiratory infection seems to have been the disease causing the confusion. A specific virus was isolated from a very slow developing disease in one of the New England states and has been called a Chronic Respiratory infection. This is a relatively slow disease both in spreading and recovering. The virus is rather difficult to grow in egg embryos. It is easier to grow in turkeys since sinusitis in turkeys and chronic respiratory infection in chickens may be one and the same.

When a flock of broilers is once infected with air sac infection they seem to show some respiratory symptoms as long as the flock is kept. The first symptom seen is a slight rattling, usually heard best at night. As time progresses breathing becomes more difficult ,the flock goes off feed and general illness.

The combs become dark and the birds lose color. Death loss may be quite high. The high rate of mortality exists for a period of two weeks and then gradually lessens, but the remainder of the flock is generally very thin and make very poor grade carcasses.

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FOWL TYPHOID

By L. M. SKAMSER, D. V. M.

Assistant Director of Veterinary Professional Service
LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION, American Cyanamid Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza—New York 20, New York

Fowl typhoid is an acute septicemic disease of domesticated fowl.

The disease is found throughout the United States, but seems to have increased in frequency, virulence and extent along the eastern seaboard in recent years. Chickens of all ages are susceptible with losses up to 75 per cent being occasionally seen in young chicks.

Outbreaks of fowl typhoid are sporadic, but seem to increase in warm weather for reasons not clearly understood.

The disease is caused by Salmonella gallinarum, a bacterium closely related to Salmonella pullorum. The organism usually gains entrance to the body through the digestive tract, although it may be transmitted in the eggs of affected breeding stock to the chicks in the same manner as Salmonella pullorum.

The course of fowl typhoid may be chronic or acute. The symptoms of acute fowl typhoid are those of a septicemia. Fowl becomes listless and inactive. A thin greenish-yellow diarrhea appears early; there is complete loss of appetite; intense thirst is common. The comb and wattles become anemic appearing and deaths usually start within 48 hours after the onset of sickness.

Chronic fowl typhoid presents a somewhat different picture and is usually confined to young adult or adult chickens. Occasional sick birds and losses are seen.

Postmorten examination of birds suffering from chronic fowl typhoid does not present a typical picture. Chronic fibronous peritonitis is common as are necrotic areas in various vital organs.

The pathology of chickens dying from acute fowl typhoid is fairly typical. Diarrhea is present, but loss of flesh is not observed because of the short duration of the disease. The comb is usually anemic due to the extensive liver damage. The liver is swollen, congested, soft in consistency, and shows fatty degeneration. Frequently, small necrotic spots are seen on the liver, and it varies in color from greenish-brown to a bronze color. The spleen is swollen to several times normal size, but appears normal in color. A severe intenstinal enteritis is the rule. Grayish lesions, resembling those on the liver, are usually observed on the heart. The lesions observed in very young chicks resemble those of pullorum disease very closely. A laboratory diagnosis, based on isolation of Salmonella gallinarum, is essential for differential diagnosis.

Poultry pathologist can easily culture the causative organism, Salmonella gallinarum, for positive diagnosis of fowl typhoid.

Much work has been done with scientifically controlled experiments relative to the transmission, control and treatment of fowl typhoid. It is known that the fowl typhoid organism can contaminate the ground on poultry ranges and perhaps be washed by rain to adjacent fields. Animals, such as dogs, may harbor the organism and infect poultry flocks or carry the dead bodies of infected birds from one poultry farm to another. Man,as well as contaminated poultry equipment or used feed bags, may also serve as mechanical carriers and convey the organism from one poultry flock to another.

Once fowl typhoid germs have established themselves in a flock, the organism is spread through contamination of the soil, food and drinking water.

(Continued on Page 99)

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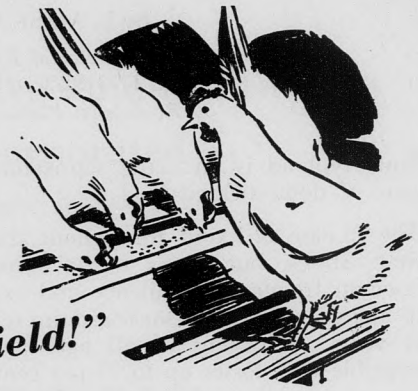

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SALMONELLA INFECTIONS IN POULTRY AND THEIR RELATION TO THE PULLORUM TESTING PROGRAM

By C. R. DAVIS

Supervisor Maryland Poultry Improvement Plan

The Pullorum organism belongs to a class of bacteria known as the Salmonella group, of which there are over one hundred species. Certain organisms in the group are very closely related to each other, sometimes causing cross-agglutination when birds are tested with Pullorum antigen.

When a flock of birds is tested for Pullorum, quite often a reactor or two is found that may be infected with Salmonella pullorum, or it may be one or more of many other Salmonella organisms. The only way to determine definitely the exact organism that caused the positive reaction is to post the bird and try to isolate the organism and identify it. For this reason the rules and regulations of the National Poultry Improvement Plan provide for the post mortem of reactors, if the percentage of positive birds does not exceed one-half of one per cent. If the laboratory fails to isolate the Pullorum organism, for the purpose of classification the flock is considered as not having had any reactors.

Only a few of the Salmonella organisms are transmitted through the medium of the egg, the main exceptions being those that cause Pullorum and Fowl Typhoid. These two diseases caused by organisms of the Salmonella group are the most likely to cause any considerable mortality. Fortunately, birds infected with either usually give a good reaction to the agglutination test and should be removed from the flock.

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Message From The President

I am grateful for this opportunity to express my appreciation for the conscientious efforts of all who have made 1951 a successful year for Maryland poultrymen and the Maryland State Poultry Council.

I want to extend my thanks to the officers and committeemen of the Council and to state officials for their assistance. Special recognition is due the advertisers in our Yearbook who make our activities financially possible.

We should all be proud to be a part of the greatest industry I know in the greatest state of the greatest country in the world. God grant us the inspiration and ability to keep it that way.

D. Ernest Matthews
President
Maryland Poultry Council

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EFFECTS OF CHILLING AND OVERHEATING OF CHICKS

By C. S. SHAFFNER

In discussing the effects of various environmental temperatures on rate of growth of the chick, it must be realized that while very young the chick reacts only partly as a cold-blooded animal. That is, its body temperature can be lowered considerably without causing permanent damage. If a human is exposed to cold temperatures, the body makes a tremendous effort to maintain a uniform internal temperature. If the exposure is sufficiently severe, the alarm reactions that come into play in the body's attempt to maintain its temperature may cause more harm than the lowering of the body temperature. With a chick, the temperature regulating mechanisms are not so well developed, hence its body temperature can drop considerably without serious damage. Experiments at the Poultry Department at the University of Maryland have shown that before hatching, body temperature of the embryo can be lowered to 30 degrees F. before it is killed. After hatching, the internal body temperature can be reduced to 58 degrees F. without killing the chick, while an internal temperature of 70 degrees F. will kill the mature hen. The fact that the chick can withstand these low body temperatures is to its benefit in survival under natural conditions, since the hen often leaves the nest during hatching or the chicks become wet and chilled. It must be remembered, however, that such exposure can be tolerated for only a relatively short length of time.

With regards to high temperatures, the situation is quite different. Our experiments have shown that the chicken, whether an embryo within the shell or a mature laying hen, cannot withstand an internal temperature above 117 degrees F. Since the normal body temperature of the bird is 106 to 108 degrees F., it can readily be seen that the body temperature can be lowered considerably more than it can be raised.

Experiments were conducted at the University of Maryland in which chicks on day of hatch, when one, and when two days of age were exposed for as long as two hours to a temperature of 37 degrees F. This rather severe chilling for short periods of time was not detrimental to future growth. It is, of course, known that even mild chilling over an extended period is harmful.

Since, as pointed out above, the chick's body temperature is relatively near to its lethal temperature, it would be expected that over-heating might be harmful. This has been found to be the case. After chicks were overheated in chick boxes, they showed greater mortality and gained less rapidly than did unheated controls.

It is thus apparent that the chick is much more adversely affected by short periods of exposure to high temperatures than by exposure to low temperatures.

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(See Picture on Page 23)

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In the picture shown, the chicks are 5 days old, there are 600 chicks per hover, outside temperature 30 degrees F, inside temperature 50 degrees F, wind 35 miles per hour. This is a form of cold room brooding similar to that achieved with gas hovers with a fuel cost of about 1/6 of gas and without any tendency for the house to get damp.

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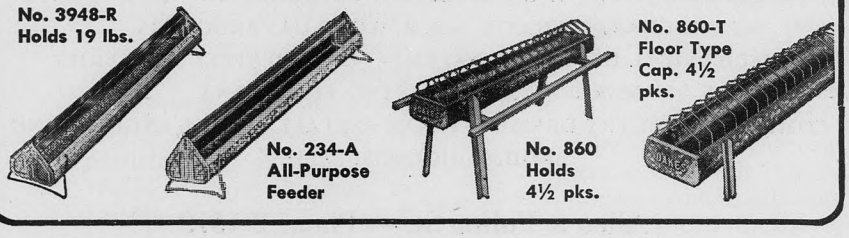

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TO BETTER ACQUAINT YOU WITH THE MARYLAND STATE POULTRY COUNCIL

The Maryland State Poultry Council was organized in 1934. Over the years the Council has proven its worth many times and has, in many ways, become the most effective poultry organization in the state.

It is a parent organization of all the county associations serving as a clearing house for ideas of poultrymen and constant source of information. With the affiliated membership of the county organizations the Council becomes a strong influence in obtaining necessary, or rejecting unnecessary, legislation and extension activities for Maryland poultrymen. In addition to annual winter and summer educational meetings and tours, some of the highlights of Council accomplishments are listed briefly:

1935: (1) Sponsored, conducted, and continued without interruption the State Egg and Chick Shows in Baltimore.
(2) Secured enactment of Maryland Fresh Egg Law administered by the Maryland Department of Markets.
(3) Secured enactment of Maryland Inedible Egg Law enforced by State Department of Health.
(4) Host to Northeastern Poultry Producers Council summer meeting at College Park.

1936: (1) Helped inaugurate plans for the Poultry Department of the University of Maryland.
(2) Succeeded in having eggs included in the National Commodity Exchange Act.
(3) Aided in securing U. S. participation in the 6th World Poultry Congress at Leipzig, Germany.
(4) Helped secure federal production and marketing reports on poultry.

1937: (1) Host to NHPF (IBCA) Convention in Baltimore.

1938: (1) Helped secure poultry husbandry building and research plant at College Park.

1939: (1) Helped with Maryland's participation in 7th World Poultry Congress at Cleveland, Ohio.

The Council cooperated with state and federal governments during the war years 1940-1946 in maintaining high level of production and keeping federal agencies advised of regulations affecting poultrymen to minimize unfavorable restrictions on poultrymen. Have worked with and supported National Poultry Producers Council and Poultry and Egg National Board programs for many years.

1945: (1) Secured the enactment of Maryland Egg Size and Grade Law.

1946: (1) Obtained free retests by the Maryland Livestock Sanitary Service for breeding flocks showing minimum reaction to pullorum in an effort to make 100 percent pullorum clean requirements practical.

1947: (1) Helped in obtaining the establishment of Experimental Farm Substation at Salisbury, Md.
(2) Succeeded in getting a poultryman on the Maryland Fair Board.
(3) Requested and obtained the inauguration of a Maryland Chicken of Tomorrow Program for both adults and juniors which still continues as beneficial to the broiler industry.

(Continued on Page 103)

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The Association was organized in 1939 as a public service to the poultrymen of Wicomico, Worcester, and Somerset counties, with some of its membership in lower Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, thus embracing the heart of the Delmarva broiler industry.

Following the association's inception it has taken an active part in most activities affecting the industry and the area in which it serves, more recently in 1951 through cooperation with the Delmarva Chicken of Tomorrow Festival, and the dedication of the Livestock Laboratory and Experimental Station near Salisbury.

A reorganization meeting in August, 1951, with the election of new officers has resulted in the development of an educational program in keeping with the wants and desires of the poultry people on the Eastern Shore. This is being carried out presently by a series of panel discussions on the most timely subjects for the purpose of carrying the most information to the most producers in a practical way. We hope this will have a valuable effect in increasing production economy and stability.

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FARM PRODUCTS	VALUE THOUS. DOLLARS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
POULTRY (INCL. BROILERS)	67,431	28.42
DAIRY	60,716	25.59
FIELD CROPS	44,100	18.60
LIVESTOCK	32,828	13.84
VEGETABLES	18,465	7.78
HORTICULTURE	11,674	4.92
FOREST	2,022	.85
TOTAL VALUE	237,236	

GROSS INCOME FROM POULTRY PRODUCTS SOLD IN MARYLAND, 1950

POULTRY	VALUE THOUS. DOLLARS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
BROILERS	42,461	62.98
EGGS	15,722	23.32
CHICKENS	5,137	7.62
TURKEYS	3,062	4.52
OTHER	1,049	1.56
TOTAL	67,431	

SOURCE: BAE, USDA

THEODORE R. MCKELDIN, GOVERNOR

STATE OF MARYLAND

This is your Governor. He recognizes the economic importance of the Agricultural Industry to the State of Maryland and that the largest source of income to Maryland farmers are poultry products, particularly broilers.

He will formulate policies to promote the growth of both the poultry and egg production of Maryland so that Maryland will not lose part of its markets and incomes from poultry products to other states.

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Maryland turkey producers first organized in January, 1938. The growing need for improving marketing conditions for Maryland turkey producers prompted the organization of the association.

Today, the association still works with the intent of promoting Maryland turkey to the fullest extent and improving conditions in general for Maryland producers.

The organization holds one meeting a year, generally in October. This meeting gives the turkey producers of the state an opportunity to get together, discuss their problems, and attend an educational program.

For the past two years, and the forthcoming year, the association has given its support to the Eat-More-Turkey Campaign through the many hatcherymen who cooperated in the Hatchery Chick Off Plan. Under this plan, the hatcherymen collected one cent per poult from each of their customers. This money was then turned over to the Eat-More-Turkey Campaign. The funds collected from all over the United States are used to operate a large promotional campaign designed to help sell more turkey.

This year we are hoping to have a dressed turkey show in cooperation with the Maryland State Poultry Council's Annual Poultry Products Show in Baltimore. This will give Maryland producers, who dress their own birds, an opportunity to show their product in competition with other producers throughout the state.

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To The

Maryland State Poultry Council

from

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Maryland

THE COUNTY TRUST COMPANY OF MARYLAND

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK OF SALISBURY

THE SALISBURY NATIONAL BANK

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

1951 OFFICERS

President ..... Samuel Ahmuty, Odenton
Vice President ..... Mrs. Frances Howard, Odenton
Secretary-Treasurer ..... Presly S. Taylor, Gambrills
Delegate ..... George D. Quigley, Laurel

The Anne Arundel County Poultry Association was organized September, 1932. Its first officers were Samuel Ahmuty, President; Ira Langluttig, Vice President, and Jordan Dorsey, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Stanley E. Day, our county agent, gave us unlimited assistance in starting this organization. Meetings were held in various sections of the county in order to create more interest and attendance at the meetings. As Anne Arundel County is not a heavy poultry producing county, growth of our organization has been limited.

In 1939 this Association sponsored the sending of an outstanding boy in poultry work to the World's Poultry Congress. Today this boy is a large turkey producer.

This article is dedicated to three departed members who were outstanding poultrymen in our county and who contributed much to our State and County organizations—Mr. Walter Nalley, Mr. Edgar J. Kemp, Mr. Earl Howard.

LOW-COST INSULATION FOR THE LAYING AND BROODING HOUSE

By E. D. QUIGLEY

Insulation is a rather loosely used term which implies the use of a substance to improve the thermal and comfort characteristics of a building. In a practical sense, however, the bare term "insulation" is somewhat meaningless, and the poultryman in his thinking, must be prepared to define in terms of his own needs the problem of insulation **for a specific purpose**. Any consideration of insulation must include also the climate, ventilation available, seasonal trends in prices of eggs and broilers, and the probable value of insulation in terms of dollars and cents.

The most effective, and, at the same time, the cheapest method of combatting summer temperatures, is to apply reflective insulation to the roof area. This will consist of the use of bright metallic covering or paint, usually aluminum, to the roof area. The low cost of this protection results partially from the fact that both roofing and insulation are accomplished in one operation. Tests by the author show that benefits of up to 6 degrees **at bird level** may be obtained by aluminum sheets or aluminum foil, and furthermore, the hotter the day, the greater the benefit. The benefits experienced were reflected in substantial differences in bird comfort. Benefits almost as great can be secured by aluminum flakes combined with asphaltum or other vehicles, applied to roofing felts, in which case the aluminum also prolongs the life of the roofing by up to 100%. The benefits of, and the lost cost of aluminum as both roofing and insulation, are such that no poultry building in the area, otherwise uninsulated, should be without some form of reflective roof insulation. In this area, there is probably little need for added sidewall insulation, the problem of summer comfort, in addition to the roof protection, being solved within practical limits by providing an abundance of cross-ventilation.

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QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

This organization concentrated during 1951 on having Juniors enter various forms of poultry product competition.

A number of Juniors entered eggs in the Maryland Poultry Products Show. While it was quite obvious from the judging that these Juniors had a great deal to learn about egg quality, one Junior, Reed Leaverton, of Centreville, Maryland, did place 11th out of 39 entries.

To encourage entries in the Junior Chicken of Tomorrow Contest the association presented a trophy for the highest scoring entry in the Maryland Junior Chicken of Tomorrow Contest from Kent and Queen Anne's County. This trophy is shown below, being held by one of the contestants and Mr. Cain, Assistant County Agent of Queen Anne's County, and Mr. Fuller, F.F.A. Instructor of Kent County, who helped the various Juniors in the contest with their entries.

The results of the judging of this contest are obvious. One of the entries from Queen Anne County won first place, and one from Kent County won second place.

The Board of Directors are: Oscar Schmidt, Sr., Sudlersville, Md.; John Truslow, Chestertown, Md.; Secretary, J. Walter Eby, County Agent, Centreville, Md.; State Representative, John Moffett, Centreville, Md.

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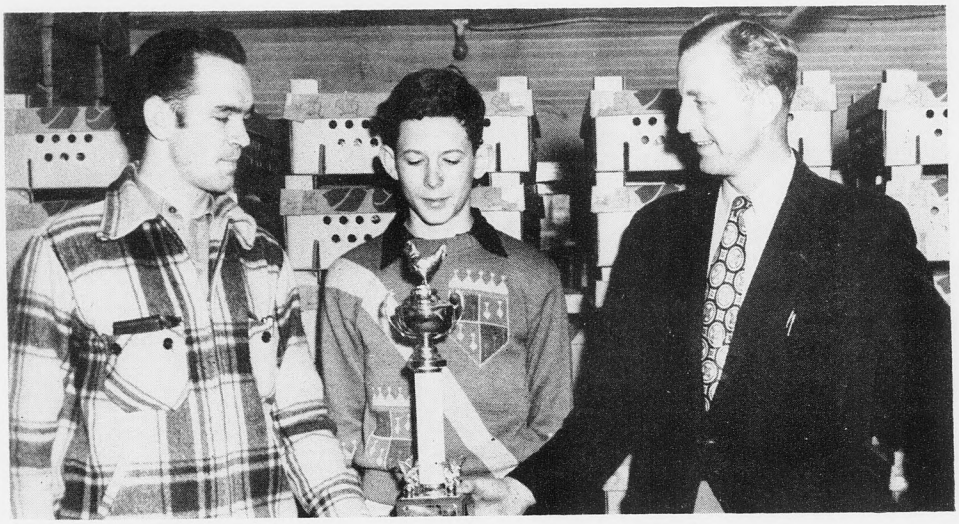

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THE TALBOT COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

1950-51 OFFICERS

President ..... Allen Bradley, Easton, Md.
Vice President ..... Henry Ellison, Oxford, Md.
Secretary ..... Stewart Barwick, Easton, Md.
Treasurer ..... Frank Gunther, Easton, Md.

This organization was formed in March, 1930, and since that time has been working in the general interests of all poultrymen throughout the county and state. The County Association has always taken an active interest and tried to have representatives at all important meetings of the State Council, particularly where any problems were coming up that affected the poultry interests in general.

During recent years there has been a slight change in the general policy of the association, in that they have not held a tour or banquet. The most of the emphasis having been placed upon work along marketing lines, and with the annual Poultry and Farm Products Shows in Easton and Baltimore.

This organization, since its formation in 1930, worked for the improvement and development in the county and state. One of the important functions has been participation in state activities and also the "Chicken of Tomorrow" contests and festivals and the representation of the poultry interests from county and state level in connection with legislative and the development of the University of Maryland experimental branch poultry farm in Salisbury on the Eastern Shore.

Local activities in recent years have been confined entirely to cooperating with and supporting the 4-H and FFA shows and supporting of one general county-wide educational meeting during the year.

Like many other farm groups the industry on the whole has benefitted from the untiring work of a few people giving a lot of their time and effort for the benefit of the industry as a whole.

The Talbot County Association is one of the oldest county organizations of its kind in the state, having served the poultry interests of this area since March, 1930. Mrs. W. W. Hopkins, who is now treasurer of the State Poultry Council, was the first president and has, during the entire period, continued to take an active part in the promotion of a sound poultry industry for Maryland.

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RECOMMENDED FEEDING PROGRAM
for
NICHOLS NEW HAMPSHIRES

ty between 12 and 1 o'clock. All scratch should be fed late in the afternoon.

Continue to feed 50-50 by weight for two weeks or until the birds have reached 25% production. Then feed 60% breeder mash and 40% scratch by weight for 6 weeks. Then change to 70% mash and 30% scratch by weight.

Good results have been obtained by feeding 80% breeder mash and 20% scratch during extremely hot weather, if the birds have been laying for 5 months or more.

Calcium in the form of oyster shell, or a suitable substitute, should be available to the birds from 4 months on.

Effect of Good Range

When birds of the Nichols strain are reared on lush Ladino clover or alfalfa ranges, it is desirable to further limit the feeding of mash and scratch grain. These two range crops, both desirable from the standpoint of saving feed costs, do have many properties necessary for good growth and sexual development. When our birds are grown on good Ladino or alfalfa while on our regular feeding program, they will mature too fast for best results in the laying house.

Nichols birds on these ranges should be observed very closely. Our goal is to hold back sexual maturity in our birds until 24 weeks of age. If they seem to be maturing too rapidly, mash and scratch should be sharply cut back, reducing the mash feeding time by 1 hour and holding that level for 10-14 days, feeding equal amounts, by weight, of mash and grain each day. If at the end of this periol birds still seem to be coming along too fast, another hour should be taken from their mash feeding time, reducing the amount of grain fed at night to the weight of mash fed in the morning.

If birds seem to be maturing too fast, even when cut to this limited feeding time, it is recommended that all of the mash be taken away from them, and that the scratch grain mixture be replaced by whole oats, this to be fed at night and in quantities of 6-8 pounds per 100 birds. When birds reach 5 months of age, put them on full feed, maintaining a mash and scratch balance of 50-50 by weight. The mash fed at this time should be a good quality breeder mash to insure high hatchability and the scratch should consist of equal parts by weight of oats, corn and wheat.

Care should be taken when moving birds from lush ranges to laying houses to prevent digestive upsets. Fresh cuttings of Ladino or alfalfa from the range should be fed the birds every day during the first 2 weeks of housing, feeding enough to last from early morning until noon. The green feed should be gradually cut back until it can be dropped at the end of 30 days.

Feeding Birds In Confinement
Mash and Scratch Method

Birds in confinement are fed the same up to 7 weeks of age as birds going to range. From this time on we recommend the following program. If you have early hatched birds (Oct. Nov. Dec. and Jan. and Feb.) feed growing mash not later than 7 AM each day, enough to last 3 hours, and no other feed until scratch grain is fed in the litter at 3:00 in the afternoon. (Same time each day). This scratch mixture should consist of 2/3 oats, 1/6 wheat, and 1/6 corn by weight. The amount of scratch should generally be the same in weight as mash fed that morning.

Birds hatched in March, April, and May are to receive growing mash to last 4 hours—scratch fed at 3:30 in the afternoon.

For the late hatched birds (June, July, August, and September), feed

Continued on Page 74)

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THE HARFORD COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The Harford County Poultry Association has a membership of approximately 100.

OFFICERS

President ..... Ralph V. Crouse
Vice President ..... C. Townsend Brown
Secretary ..... James Foard
Treasurer ..... Charles Gladden

DIRECTORS

Walter Caudill, Jr., Chairman of the Program Committee
Willis Smith, Chairman of the 4-H
Charles Gladden, Tour Chairman
Carl Thornton, Chairman of Banquet
Harold Jones, Chairman of Housing
Smith Walters, Chairman of Fair
George Maisel, Chairman of Marketing
Mrs. Virginia Brown and Mrs. C. Townsend Brown are alternate delegates to the State Council

The Association has quarterly meetings, which are arranged to coincide with different phases of Poultry Raising so that we might have appropriate speakers.

To start the year we have a program concerning "Baby Chicks and their Diseases." Second, we have "Moving to Range the Young Flock, Condition of Range, Vaccination, etc." Third, we have "Housing of Pullets." This meeting we try to have at a member's farm where we always have an interesting tour of his farm and the meeting is held on the lawn with refreshments, which always make for an interesting meeting.

Fourth, we try to have a meeting summarizing the year's activity, discussing "Market Trends and Looking Ahead to Next Year's Program."

Harford County Poultry Association was very happy to be host to the Maryland State Council summer meeting. The business meeting was held in Bel Air, the banquet being served at Jarrettsville School, the main speaker of the evening being Senator Calvin D. Johnson, who gave a very impressive talk. The next day we had a very interesting tour to Carico's Turkey Farm, Carl Thornton's Poultry Farm and Hatchery, McPherson's Breeding Farms and Leader's Breeding Farms and Hatchery.

Always present at our meetings is our very able County Agent, Mr. H. M. Carroll, who always has a very interesting talk on Current Events.

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THE CAROLINE COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

1951 OFFICERS

President ..... Harold P. Klahold, Preston
Vice President ..... Fred D. Puncke, Federalsburg
Secretary ..... Edward D. Sparks, Ridgely
Treasurer ..... Claudel E. Wright, Federalsburg

Caroline County contains the geographical center of the Eastern Shore and while it is not the center of the Poultry Industry, it does have a large poultry population. This county, especially since the war, has shown a tremendous increase in the number of broilers raised. At the same time we have continuously strived to keep our quality high.

During the last year our association has sponsored a broiler meeting and a hatchery flock meeting. Both meetings were very well attended and the officers of your association believe that considerable progress was made towards improving the quality of poultry and poultry products raised in the county. Our last annual banquet was an outstanding success with over two hundred people in attendance. We actively supported the State Poultry Council and also aided the Poultry and Egg National Board in their drive for funds.

We believe that if poultry producers will actively support their county association the poultry industry will continue to occupy a position that will be the envy of agriculture as a whole.

The various segments of the poultry industry must realize that in order to have a healthy economy we must all have an adequate profit.

The hatcheryman, the feed dealer, the grower and the processor, if one of these profits at the expense of the other, our poultry industry is going to run into trouble.

The poultry industry has always presented a wonderful front against support prices for poultry. We have done this for numerous reasons and, as a result, we are one segment of agriculture which has not been subjected to production controls by the government. We sincerely hope that the poultry industry will continue to follow this policy.

The main problem facing the poultrymen today is a more efficient marketing system. The sooner we can get away from the unappetizing New York dressed pack and instead, give the housewife an attractive eviscerated kind, the better off we are going to be.

The officers of your county and state poultry organizations are giving large amounts of their time in support of your industry. You, as a producer, should be willing to give a small amount of your time in support of your organization.

Chicken Festival

The cover—Margaret White, beautiful Maryland winner of the Miss Delmarva Contest 1951. This contest is sponsored annually as a part of the Delmarva Chicken Festival, Inc., a promotional organization for the Delmarva Peninsula's most important industry—commercial broilers. This area produces approximately 40 percent of all the commercial broilers grown in the United States.

Other activities of the Festival include a Chicken Fry in the world's largest frying pan from which several thousand people are served each annual Festival; a mammoth parade; a Delmarva Junior Chicken Cooking Contest, and the original adult National Chicken Cooking Contest.

Shown below is the 1951 winner, Mrs. Aubrey G. Romshe, receiving the PENB gold trophy and congratulations from Mrs. A. L. Karlick, 1949 winner and 1951 Contest Chairman, accompanied by Delmarva Chicken Festival President, Dave Greene, Dover, Delaware.

No Ceiling On Demand

Once before, when competing foods were high in price and short in supply, poultry products won an increased share of consumer food dollars.

The industry had learned to do a better job, and per capita consumption of its products rose substantially.

Even when competing items became readily available again, poultry and eggs maintained most of these gains.

The poultry industry now has its foot in the door of opportunity once more.

There are 153 million Americans who must be fed well three times every day.

By continuing their vigorous efforts to improve quality and efficiency — of production, processing and distribution — the poultry industry and its allied industries can further increase their share of the consumer market.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY

National Egg and Poultry Department

Graybar Building, New York 17, New York

Prize Winning Recipe

DELMARVELOUS BARBECUE CHICKEN

- 1 chicken, 3 to 4 lbs. cut in serving pieces
- 1 onion chopped
- ½ cup water
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons fat
- 3 teaspoons vinegar
- 2 tablespoons brown sugar
- ½ teaspoon prepared mustard
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 can tomato sauce

Brown chicken in fat and remove to roaster. Brown onion in fat and add remaining ingredients. Simmer 30 minutes. Pour over chicken. Bake in moderate oven 325-350 degrees for 1 hour.

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Brown chicken in fat and remove to roaster. Brown onion in fat and add remaining ingredients. Simmer 30 minutes. Pour over chicken. Bake in moderate oven 325-350 degrees for 1 hour.

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plications may arise in determining not only the social security tax but also the amount subject to tax. Only cash compensation is taken into account, and the tax attaches only when the wages are paid and not during the period the wages are earned.

Many persons engaged in agriculture (as defined) probably are overpaying on social security tax because they fail to take advantage of a qualifying limitation in the law. The law provides that the social security tax applies only to "regularly employed" agricultural workers. "Regularly employed" means continuous employment (whether or not in farm work) for a full calendar quarter for the same employer. This is called the "qualifying quarter" and no social security tax is due for any agricultural work in that quarter.

After a "qualifying quarter" has been reached, the wages of an agricultural worker are subject to social security tax if in the calendar quarter following the "qualifying quarter" he earns $50 or more and works on 60 or more days on a full-time basis in agricultural labor. His wages remain subject to this tax in each succeeding quarter so long as he earns $50 or more and works for the same employer on 60 or more days on a full-time basis in agricultural labor in the quarter. If in any consecutive quarter he works 60 or more days on a full-time basis for the same employer in agricultural labor but earns less than $50, his pay for that quarter is not taxable but he is still considered "regularly employed". Thus, his wages will be taxable in the next quarter if he then earns at least $50 in agricultural labor for the same employer.

If the employee does not work at least 60 days on a full-time basis in agricultural labor for the same employer in any quarter after the qualifying quarter, regardless of whether he earned more or less than $50, he loses his standing as "regularly employed" for all future quarters and his pay for agricultural labor in such quarters will not be taxed until after he again obtains a "qualifying quarter".

In the quarter in which the employee works less than 60 days, his pay would be taxable if he nevertheless earned $50 or more for that quarter, since he does not lose his standing as "regularly employed" until the next quarter.

Payment of Taxes

Social security taxes are deductible from the employees' wages at each payroll period. When for all employees the total income tax withheld plus the social security tax deducted exceeds $100 for any month, the taxes must be turned in monthly to a government depositary. Where the total taxes are less than $100 a month they need not be turned in monthly, but must be turned in quarterly.

Federal Returns

Social security returns must be filed quarterly and should have the monthly depositary receipts attached.

Unemployment tax returns, where applicable, are filed annually and are due by January 31st.

Income tax returns are filed annually by individuals, partnerships and corporations and are due 75 days after the close of the taxpayer's accounting period.

Penalties

Whether for income tax, withholding tax, or taxes under the social security act, severe criminal and civil penalties are provided for willful failure to file returns, for fraudulent returns, or for furnishing false or fraudulent statements.

RECOMMENDED FEEDING PROGRAM
for
NICHOLS NEW HAMPSHIRES

enough growing mash to last 5 hours with scratch fed at 3:30 PM.

Be sure to have enough feeding space so all birds can eat at the same time.

When the birds reach 5 months of age put them on full feed, maintaining a mash and scratch balance of 50-50 by weight. Scratch fed at this time should consist of equal parts by weight of oats, cracked corn, and wheat.

A good quality breeder mash should be fed at least 1 month or preferably 6 weeks before hatching eggs are saved. This is to insure high hatchability.

Pullets should be in their permanent laying quarters when they reach 5% production. Feed breeder mash at 1 o'clock allowing enough to last to the following noon, having feeders empty between 12 and 1 o'clock. All scratch should be fed late in the afternoon.

Continue to feed 50-50 by weight for 2 weeks or until the birds have reached 25% production. Then feed 60% breeder mash and 40% scratch by weight for 6 weeks. Then change to 70% mash and 30% scratch by weight. Good results have been obtained by feeding 80% breeder mash and 20% scratch during extremely hot weather if the birds have been laying for 5 months or more.

Feeding the Cockerels

Cockerels should be brooded separately and fed the same as pullets. Remember, from 1 month to preferably 6 weeks of age before mating time, cockerels should be put on full feed using a good quality breeder mash to insure high fertility from the first hatching eggs.

All Mash Method of Feeding

Scratch grain (chick size) feeding is recommended the first day.

Starting mash should be added to make up one-half the ration on the second day. On the third day, chick mash feeders should be placed on the paper with mash available for the chicks, both on papers and in the feeders. Scratch grain feeding should be discontinued at this time. From three days to two weeks of age, fresh starting mash should be before them at all times. It is very important to have ample feeding space throughout the entire growing period; enough so that all birds can eat at one time.

Starting at 2 weeks of age, fresh starting mash should be fed at 7 AM each day. Gradually restrict the mash feeding time daily so that by the time the birds are 5 weeks of age they will be getting 5 hours of starting mash daily, with the mash feeders empty until the following morning. Change to all mash Grower at 5 weeks of age.

At 2 weeks of age start feeding small amounts of oats in the litter several times each day. Oats should be of good quality (plump bodied heavy oats). After the birds become accustomed to eating oats, feed them twice a day. A light feeding just before the 7 o'clock morning mash feeding and the second feeding at 3 PM.

We recommend that the maximum amount of oats fed to Nichols chicks be 1/3 as much by weight as mash consumed in the morning; in other words, 25 pounds of oats for every 75 pounds of all mash feed. Insoluble grit should be available from the time the chicks receive their first oats.

CAUTION: When medicated mash is used to control coccidiosis remember oats reduce the drug intake and you may find it necessary to add more drug to the drinking water should an outbreak occur.

(Continued on Page 80)

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ADULT CHICKEN OF TOMORROW CONTEST

At the final judging of the 1951 Maryland Chicken of Tomorrow Contest, the poultry breeders of Maryland demonstrated the fine quality of their broiler stock. Several hundred spectators were present during the judging, which was held at, and with the full cooperation of the William Schluderberg-T. J. Kurdle Company Esskay Poultry Dressing Plant at Cordova.

Mr. Ken Furness, of this modern plant for packing eviscerated frozen poultry, not only moved a great deal of his equipment to provide sufficient space for the judging, but also supplied free food and had the Coca-Cola Company supply free cold drinks.

The results of the judging were as follows:

1st—Bradley Hatchery, Easton, Md.
2nd—Bradley Hatchery, Easton, Md.
3rd—Charles B. Walls, Easton, Md.
4th—Samuel Ahmuty, Odenton, Md.
5th—Bradley Hatchery, Easton, Md.

As contrasted to the Regional Chicken of Tomorrow Contest, held in 1947, and the National Chicken of Tomorrow Contest, held in 1948, when there were no Maryland breeders represented, two Maryland Breeders, Bradley's Hatchery and Truslow Poultry Farm, represented the State of Maryland in both the 1950 Regional Chicken of Tomorrow Contest and the 1951 National Chicken of Tomorrow Contest.

In the 1950 Regional Chicken of Tomorrow Contest, the two Maryland Breeders that represented Maryland won four of the top ten places. The photograph below shows Mr. Allen Bradley, of Bradley's Hatchery, and Mr. John U. Truslow, of Truslow Poultry Farm, examining the Bradley Hatchery entry that took third place in the Regional Chicken of Tomorrow Contest, held in Spartansburg, S. C.

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Range Rearing

After the Nichols hatched birds (Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. and Feb.) have been moved to range, we recommend feeding growing mash early in the morning—enough to last 4 hours, and no other feed until oats are fed in the late afternoon. The amount of oats being 1/3 of the amount of growing mash consumed that morning.

The March, April and May hatched chicks should be fed the same as the earlier hatched chicks, allowing a mash feeding of 4 hours.

Late hatched birds—June, July, August and September should receive 5 hours mash feeding time.

When the birds reach 5 months of age, put them on full feed and gradually decrease the oat feeding to 3 pounds per 100 birds. A good quality all mash breeder should be fed 1 month (or preferably 6 weeks) before hatching eggs are saved. This is to insure high hatchability.

Pullets should be in their permanent laying quarters when they reach 5% production. Feed fresh all mash breeder twice daily, allowing feeders to be empty 1 hour during the day, at the same time every day. Oats may be fed in the afternoon.

Regular breeder mash pellets (not all mash) should be fed our birds when the production reaches 10%. We recommend the feeding of 1-2 pounds of breeder pellets, this being continued until birds are near their peak of production. At this time increase the pellet feeding to 5 pounds per 100 birds per day, to be fed in late PM.

Effects of Good Ranges

When birds of the Nichols strain are reared on lush Ladino clover or alfalfa ranges, it is desirable to further limit the feeding of mash and oats. These two range crops, both desirable from the standpoint of saving feed costs, do have many properties necessary for good growth and sexual development. When our birds are grown on good Ladino or alfalfa while on our regular feeding program they will mature too fast for best results in the laying house.

Nichols birds on these ranges should be observed very closely. Our goal is to hold back sexual maturity in our birds until 24 weeks of age. If they seem to be maturing too rapidly, mash and oats should be sharply cut back, reducing the mash feeding time by 1 hour and holding at that level for 10-14 days, maintaining the oat consumption, by weight, to 1/3 of the mash consumed that morning. If at the end of this period birds still seem to be coming along too fast, another hour should be taken from their mash feeding time, reducing the amount of oats accordingly to the weight of mash fed in the morning.

If birds seem to be maturing too fast, even when cut to this limited feeding time, it is recommended that all of the mash be taken away from them, and feed up to 6-8 pounds of oats per 100 birds. When birds reach 5 months of age, put birds on full feed and gradually decrease the oat feeding to 3 pounds per 100 birds. The mash fed at this time should be a good quality breeder mash to insure high hatchability.

Care should be taken when moving birds from lush ranges to laying houses to prevent digestive upsets. Fresh cuttings of Ladino or alfalfa from the range should be fed the birds every day during the first 2 weeks of housing, feeding enough to last from early morning until noon. The green feed should be gradually cut back until it can be dropped at the end of 30 days.

(Continued on Page 92)

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ments which will accomplish the desired reductions.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters' as well as the companies have considerable literature which is available upon request.

On a par or possibly above, fire insurance requirements, is that of liability protection. The most commonly known, of course, is that provided with the protection of automobiles. The Financial Responsibility Law in the State of Maryland sets the minimum requirements, $5,000/$10,000 Bodily Injury and $5,000 Property Damage. The premiums for these minimum limits range from $20.00 to $70.00, depending on the type of automobile or truck and its radius of operation. Of course there are persons engaged in hauling only who pay premiums in excess of $70.00 per unit. Where there are five or more listed vehicles owned by the same insured, credits and rates are in order, depending on the number of vehicles and the experience. The limits to be carried are entirely dependent on the location and worth of the insured and it is recommended that your attorney be consulted as to whether you should carry the minimum or, as is the case in many instances, limits as high as $300,000.

In addition to insurance on owned equipment, you should check very carefully as to the use employees make of their personally owned cars. If they are, at any time, used for your business so called Non-ownership Liability should be endorsed on your automobile contract.

Another essential Liability coverage is that providing insurance against claims made by persons other than employees,

(Continued on Page 83)

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such as delivery men, salesmen and other persons or groups of persons, who may claim that they were injured or their property damaged on your premises or because of your operation. The cost of this protection necessarily varies in accordance with the extent of the operation. For small plants premiums may be as little as $25.00, and on larger operation where products insurance is necessary, can of course extend over $1000.00. Detail analysis of the exposure should be made by a competent representative and it is recommended that from at least two Liability Agencies premiums be obtained before purchasing this essential coverage.

Workmen's Compensation is a must in our opinion and as most Poultrymen know is entirely dependent on the class of employees and the payroll which is subject to annual audit by the company. The rates vary from $.07 on the clerical to $2.08 on farm employees, subject to semi-annual revision by the State Industrial Accident Commission. Unless your business is incorporated the owner, or partners, are not insured.

Fire, theft and collision insurance on automotive equipment should be thoroughly reviewed with your Agent so that in the event of loss, you will be able to ascertain whether or not insurance purchased warrants the experience particularly in connection with the collision portion of the premium. Where again premiums are depending on the number of units and the experience. Fire and theft premiums may be from $7.00 to $25.00 on the more valuable trucks and our Agency recommends $50.00 deductible collision insurance on private passenger cars for the first two years, $100.00 deductible for the next year and no collision insurance thereafter. On trucks we recommend $100.00 deductible collision for the first two years, $200.00 deductible for the third year and no collision insurance thereafter.

Cargo Insurance is sometimes necessary where the rates are quite variable, depending primarily upon the radius of operation and type of cargo. For example, crated chickens on open trucks have been so expensive from the companies' standpoint that in most cases premiums have become practically prohibitive. On the other hand cargo insurance for short hauls with closed trucks can be written at an annual rate varying from $.75 to $1.50, including the perils of fire, theft, collision or overturn.

As stated initially the above resume does not attempt to answer individual problems but we feel confident that a responsible Agent or Agents in your community will be more than willing to analyze your particular insurance exposures and give you the benefit of the best available advice without charge or obligation.

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FARM PRACTICES THAT INFLUENCE EGG QUALITY

By RUSSELL H. HINDS, JR.

The 1950 Maryland Egg of Tomorrow Contest clearly indicates the relationship of farm practices with the quality of eggs produced on a sample of Maryland farms.

The nominees for awards in this contest were scored for the quality of eggs produced as well as for their farm practices. In each case, with only one exception, the scores for the quality eggs produced followed the same pattern as those for farm practices. That is to say, those farms which followed good farm practices produce the best eggs. This should be of interest to all producers because eggs of higher quality bring higher prices.

The recommended storage temperature for eggs on the farm is 50 degrees to 60 degrees F. or the coolest place you have available. It is interesting to note that the average temperature of all the egg storage rooms inspected was about 68 degrees F. This shows that temperatures higher than those recommended will still produce good quality eggs when the eggs are marketed regularly. It is suggested that eggs be marketed once a week in the cool months and twice a week in the warm months.

Most of the contestants indicated they marketed once a week throughout the year.

On most of the farms, egg collections were made three times per day, using wire baskets. Cooling was accomplished by placing the eggs in the storage room immediately upon collection. These practices follow in line with present day recommendations.

Cleaning, grading and packaging varied a great deal on most of the farms according to the size of the enterprise. The larger establishments cleaned, graded and packaged their eggs daily, whereas some of the smaller producers only performed these operations once or twice a week. Cleaning dirty eggs can be accomplished much easier and faster when done every day.

On the smaller farms it was found that the egg storage room was generally a space set aside in the cellar and many times not too well kept, however, on many of the larger farms the egg room occupied an entire room specifically set aside for eggs. The separate room is best of course and all egg producers should strive for this goal.

In summarizing the farm inspections it was quite evident that good quality eggs can be produced on the average farms with average equipment if standard recommended farm practices are followed as close as practical.

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THAT'S A FACT!
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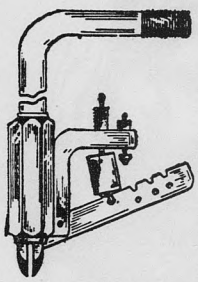

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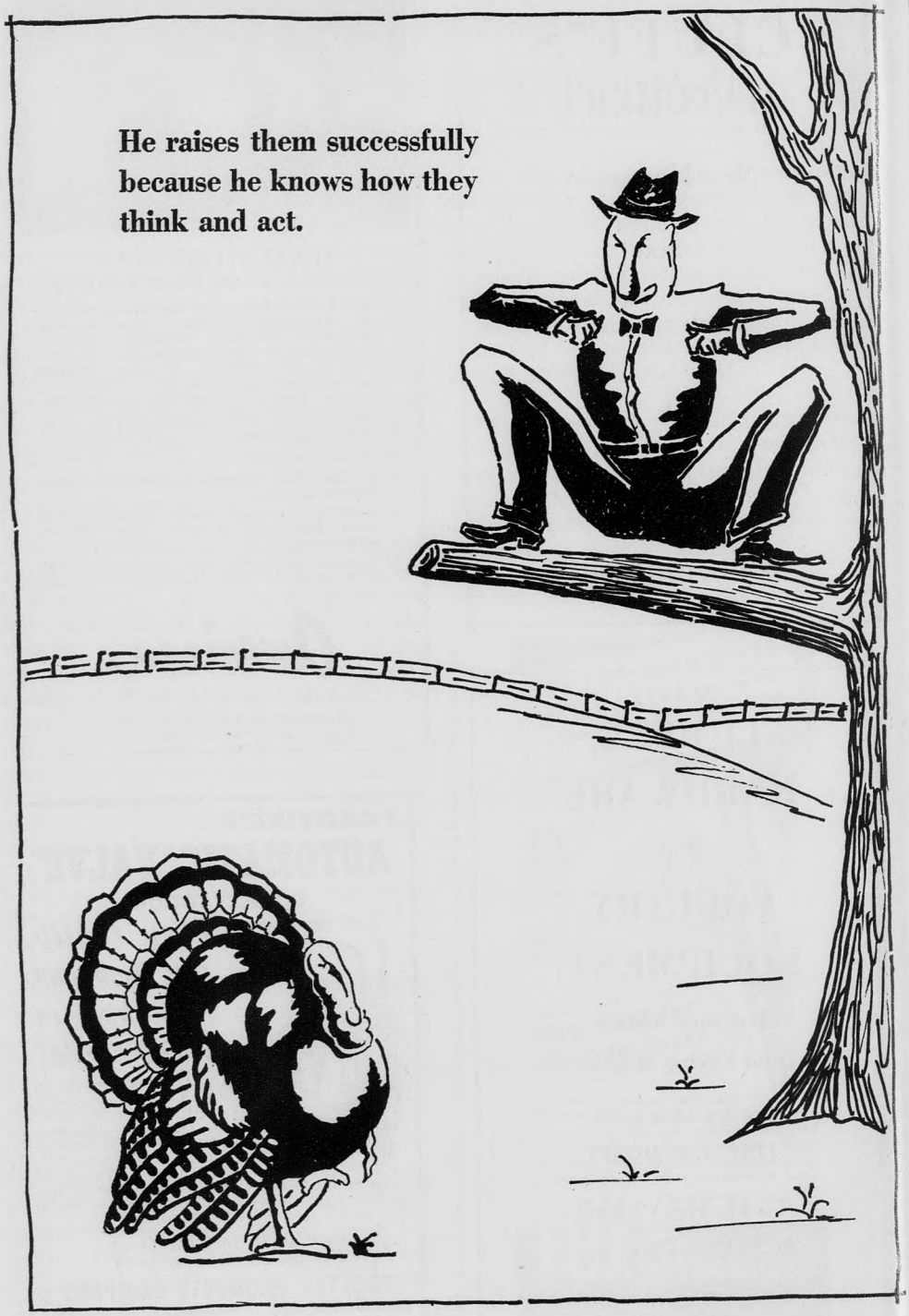

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JUNIOR CHICKEN OF TOMORROW CONTEST

There were 46 Junior entries in the 1951 Maryland Chicken of Tomorrow Contest. In this competition among Juniors an emphasis was placed on a special score book designed to teach the Juniors the fundamentals of good broiler management.

The top placings in this Junior Chicken of Tomorrow Contest were:

1st Place—Lois Elaine Richardson, Centreville, Md. Truslow Chicks.
2nd Place—Dave Smith, Worton, Md. Truslow Chicks.
3rd Place—Peggy Clark, Easton, Md. Bradley's Chicks.
4th Place—Harvey Dickerson, Jr., Taneytown, Md.
5th Place—Harvey Dickerson, Jr., Taneytown, Md.

Shown below is Mr. Ernest Matthews, President of the Maryland Poultry Council, congratulating Lois Elaine Richardson upon winning the Maryland Chicken of Tomorrow Contest. Mrs. Calvin S. Richardson, center, is obviously pleased and proud of her daughter's poultry prowess.

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Poultry Judging Team

Glen Ray and Calvin Huett of the F. F. A. Chapter at the Hancock High School, not only had the honor of being on the State's highest scoring Poultry Judging Team in the '51 contest, but they were first and second highest scoring individuals, respectively, among fifty-two contestants.

The team represented by these boys was Maryland's entry in the Poultry Judging Contests in the North Atlantic Regional Judging Contest at Springfield, Massachusetts.

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Birds in confinement are fed the same up to 7 weeks of age as birds going to range. From the 7th week on we recommend feeding growing mash to early hatched birds (Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. and Feb.) not later than 7 o'clock every morning, enough to last for 4 hours and no other feed until oats are fed at 3:00 PM. The amount of oats should be 1/3 of the amount by weight of growing mash consumed that morning.

Birds hatched in March, April and May should be fed enough growing mash to last 4 hours, feeding oats at 3:30 PM.

For late hatched birds (June, July, August and Sept.) feed enough growing mash to last 5 hours, feeding oats at 3:30 PM.

Be sure to have enough feeding space so all birds can eat at the same time.

When the birds reach 5 months of age, put them on full feed and gradually decrease the oat feeding to 3 pounds per 100 birds. A good quality all mash breeder should be fed 1 month (or preferably 6 weeks) before hatching eggs are saved. This is to insure high hatchability.

Pullets should be in their permanent laying quarters when they reach 5% production. Feed fresh all mash breeder twice daily, allowing feeders to be empty 1 hour during the day, at the

(Continued on Page 101)

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SERVICES AVAILABLE TO MARYLAND POULTRY PRODUCERS

Market egg inspection work and educational work to improve egg quality, including a project carried on in cooperation with the Maryland State Poultry Council, has led to a considerable improvement in the Baltimore egg market. This is evidenced by the fact that whereas formerly practically all of the eggs sold by the Westminster Cooperative Egg and Poultry Auction were shipped to New York City, now practically all of the eggs go to the Baltimore markets.

Members of the University's poultry staff cooperate with R.O.P. breeders in carrying on their breeding programs, supervise the adult and junior Chicken of Tomorrow contests, judge poultry at several poultry shows, assist with the broiler festival, and visit numerous farmers and commercial poultrymen every year to discuss production problems. The Poultry Department and the Live Stock Sanitary Service cooperate in holding a flock-selection training school every two years.

The Maryland State Poultry Council and the Maryland Turkey Producers' Association are given much assistance in connection with their annual meetings and in carrying on the poultry products show, all of which are of material benefit to the industry.

Much assistance is given Assistant County Agents in training 4-H boys and girls in egg and poultry judging, including the holding of state egg and poultry judging contests and a regional contest at NEPPCO Exposition. The Poultry Department staff also assists the statewide contest of demonstration teams at the Timonium Fair. Assistance is also given in the display of miniature educational booths at the Timonium Fair and the NEPPCO Exposition.

Vocational Agriculture teachers are given assistance in training egg and poultry judging teams. The annual state contest held at the University of Maryland is supervised by the Poultry Department staff as well as the Eastern States Poultry Judging Contest at the Boston Poultry Show.

The state poultry officials are happy to cooperate to the fullest extent possible with farmers, commercial poultrymen, and various institutions and organizations in promoting the welfare of the poultry industry.

Poultry Circulars and Bulletins Available

The following items may be secured from your County Agent or by writing the Extension Service, College of Agriculture, College Park, Maryland.

C-138—An All Season Range Shelter for Poultry

EB-99—Backyard or Small Flock Poultry Keeping

EB-114—Breeding Turkeys for More Profitable Production

FS-14—Control of Cannibalism in Poultry

EB-111—Culling for Most Profitable Egg Production

A-55—Farm Practices That Influence Egg Quality

EB-126—Feeding Chickens

EB-95—Good Pastures for Poultry

EM-101—Ladino Clover Pastures for Poultry Production

EB-108—Maryland Grades for Eggs

FS-33—Produce High Quality Eggs

C-141—Produce More! Eat More! Eggs and Poultry

X-1—Photo-Plan of a Straw Loft Laying House

EB-115—Raising Turkeys for Market

EB-100—Rearing Chickens for Meat and Egg Production

EB-97—Selecting Poultry Breeding Stock for Profitable Meat Production

The following bulletins may be secured by writing the Live Stock Sanitary Service, College of Agriculture, College Park, Md.

Blackhead in Turkeys

Coccidiosis in Chickens and Turkeys

Intestinal Worms in Poultry

Pullorum in the Domestic Fowl

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6. **Central Heated Brooder Houses.** With the newer developments in heating engineering, central heating for all large scale brooding work is rapidly increasing, due to the time and labor saved over using colony stoves. Choice of forms are as numerous as for automatic water fountains. Study your needs and don't discount the availability of service on the system you select. For less than 10,000 chicks, colony stoves are perhaps still the best bet. But if you want to brood 10,000 or more chicks at a time, look into central heating for a labor saver.

7. **Dropping Pits and Chutes.** Dropping pits fit well into the built up litter system in saving cleanings. Pits against the back wall or within a few feet of it are most satisfactory. Roost height is 24 inches above floor with pits 6 ft. wide to permit reaching all perches. Eliminating roosts as practiced by some is not yet time tested. The time saved in cleaning pits and their costs may be more than offset by extra attention to the litter to keep it dry, plus the dirty egg problem where no roosts are used.

Floor chutes for cleaning upper floors direct into the spreader or truck are always big labor savers. Plan for them in a multi-story house.

8. **Community Nests.** In reducing soiled and broken eggs, and saving time and effort in egg gathering, the Community nest offers advantages over individual nests. Usual size is 24 inches from front to rear. 4 ft. or more long as to choice, with bottom sloping to front. Front is 13½ inches high, back 30 inches high giving a sloping top to prevent perching on top. Front 14 inches of top is hinged to facilitate egg gathering. An 8 inch square door in front for passage of birds is adequate. Bottom is made in 1 piece and held in position by cleats on ends and side to allow its removal for cleaning.

Don't try to change birds from individual to community nests.

Start with new pullets only. Use plenty of shavings or sawdust for nest material.

9. **Elevators and Hoists.** For multi-story houses elevators or hoists are a "must." These need not be expensive. Angle irons, a bit of lumber and an electric hoist along with some ingenuity has resulted in many elevators being built at a low cost. A 1500 lb. capacity elevator is a practical size for most multi-story houses.

10. **Bulk Feeds and Storage Bins.** Where large quantities of the same formula feeds are used as on large broiler farms and laying flocks, savings in handling feeds in bulk rather than 100 lb. bags can be made.

This requires storage bins placed to fill feed carriers or automatic feeder hoppers by means of gravity or by screw elevators.

Aside from the mechanical handling of the feed, a substantial saving on bagging costs is possible. Bulk feed handling offers little if any advantage to the small poultry producer.

BARNETT FEED CO.
Near Overhead Bridge On By-Pass
VITA-VIM FEED DEALER
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FEEDS - FEEDERS - FOUNTAINS - GRAIN - GRIT - PELLETS - REMEDIES
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Selbyville, Del. Phone 4481, 2411, or 2121

Cannibalism may also be a factor in spreading the disease, as well as the eating of infected eggs laid by chronically infected carrier hens. Carrier and acutely infected birds eliminate the fowl typhoid germ in the droppings, eggs and discharge from the mouth.

Control and treatment of fowl typhoid present several distinct problems and must be adapted to meet the conditions peculiar to the individual poultry operation. In general, the handling of the disease in a broiler plant must differ from the handling of the disease in a breeding or laying flock.

Fowl typhoid usually occurs in an acute form in young chicks. The object here is to control losses until the flock can be marketed for meat. Treatment of acute outbreaks in other age groups is an emergency measure until results can be evaluated and further steps taken. The use of sulfonamides and fowl typhoid bacterin offer the best hope of success. The treatment of fowl typhoid with sulfonamides has not been as successful as has the treatment of pullorum disease.

Methods used in the control of an outbreak of fowl typhoid are similar to those used in the control of pullorum disease. Sulfamethazine, added to the drinking water or feed, is effective in reducing losses. However, the disease may reappear after treatment is stopped. The sulfa drugs, as a group, do not kill the bacteria in the body of the affected birds, but do prevent the bacteria from multiplying; thus, the body may be able to overcome the infection. For this reason, an intermitten method of medication may be of greater value. The following intermitten method has been recommended: Sulfamethazine is given in the water or mash on the first, second, fourth, fifth, eighth, eleventh and fourteenth days after the disease appears in the flock. One-half pound of sulfamethazine powder is mixed with 100 pounds of feed (one-half per cent). One ounce of sulfamethazine is mixed with one gallon of drinking water. It may be necessary to repeat with a second administration of sulfamethazine should fowl typhoid recur. Under no circumstances should healthy birds be placed in contaminated surroundings or in contact with birds that have recovered from fowl typhoid. Do not save eggs for hatching from flocks that have gone through an outbreak of fowl typhoid.

When sulfonamides are used it is important that water and feed consumption be closely observed. Success in treatment depends upon each bird receiving a full dose of the drug. A serious drop in consumption of medicated water or feed means an inadequate intake of the drug. Fresh unmedicated water or feed should be offered the birds immediately.

Fowl typhoid bacterin may also be employed in the control of fowl typhoid. In areas where the disease is prevalent, healthy chickens six weeks or older may be vaccinated. The degree of immunity may be increased by the use of two injections about seven days apart. In case of an outbreak, it is recommended that all birds not showing symptoms be given three injections of fowl typhoid bacterin three or four days apart. A full dose of bacterin should be injected subcutaneously at three to four day intervals until three doses have been given. Fowl typhoid bacterins should be used about three months before blood testing for pullorum disease because of the cross agglutination and resultant false reaction in the pullorum test.

The elimination of chronic fowl typhoid from a flock is dependent upon removal of the birds that are carriers of the disease. Blood testing with pullorum stained antigen K is used for detecting carriers and at monthly intervals these reactors should be removed from the flock. Blood testing should be continued until several clean tests have been passed. This procedure may be applied to all flocks, should conditions warrant.

(Continued on Page 103)

To Maryland Poultrymen

Maryland Poultry Producers are faced with more and more competition from two sources:

1. New poultry production areas.

2. Other meats which are being produced more efficiently. Extensive research and educational work is being done by red meat interest to make beef and pork production more efficient. They are challenging the poultryman's advantage of working hard to gain a more favorable place in the housewife's meat budget.

Since poultry can expect increased competition, we must constantly explore every possible technique that can reduce the cost of production and give the housewife a more attractive and palatable product. — James M. Gwin, Director of Extension

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ROBERT L. CHAMBERLIN, JR.

FARM BUREAU INSURANCE

Telephone Marion 2587 Kingston, Md.

GROWTH AND FEED CONSUMPTION STANDARDS

(From Data Compiled by Singsen — U. of Conn)

Age Weeks	Weight (lbs.)			Lbs. feed per lb. gain (Feed Conversion)	Total feed consumption (lbs.) per bird
	Males	Females	Mixed Sexes	Mixed Sexes	
1.	.16	.16	.16	—	.29
2.	.32	.32	.32	1.80	.58
3.	.54	.54	.54	—	.97
4.	.79	.79	.79	1.84	1.45
5.	1.17	1.16	1.16	—	2.10
6.	1.54	1.35	1.44	2.15	3.10
7.	1.99	1.73	1.86	—	4.10
8.	2.41	2.04	2.22	2.36	5.20
9.	2.85	2.35	2.60	—	6.50
10.	3.30	2.70	3.00	2.68	8.00
11.	3.75	3.05	3.40	—	9.05
12.	4.20	3.40	3.80	3.16	12.00

RECOMMENDED FEEDING PROGRAM for NICHOLS NEW HAMPSHIRES

same time every day. Oats may be fed late in the afternoon.

Regular breeder mash pellets (not all mash) should be fed our birds when the production reaches 10%. We recommend the feeding of 1-2 pound of breeder pellets, this being continued until birds are near their peak of production. At this time increase the pellet feeding to 5 pounds per 100 birds per day, to be fed in late PM.

General Recommendations

To obtain top results with the Nichols strain, it is extremely important to start clean. Be sure the brooder house is ready when chicks arrive. Use new litter (old litter is not recommended for brooding replacement chicks due to disease risks such as Leucosis and Coccidiosis). Room temperatures should generally be 70 degrees F. for day old chicks. Chicks should be reared as far away as possible from any adult stock as they are most susceptible to diseases during their first few weeks of life. An abundance of clean, fresh water must be available and located so that the birds can easily reach it at all times.

For the Nichols strain, which is noted for being large and vigorous, we wish to strongly emphasize that plenty of floor space be available. It is necessary to have at least 1 square foot per bird to 6 weeks of age, 1-1/2 square foot from 6 weeks to 10 weeks, 2 square feet from 10 weeks to 14 weeks, and 3 square feet from 14 weeks until laying time. From laying time on, we feel that you will be well repaid in giving our strain 4 square feet per bird. When our strain is grown on range, it is also important to provide ample room. We recommend putting not over 500 pullets per acre on range.

During the growing period when birds are confined to the house, it is extremely important to provide an abundance of fresh air. Poor ventilation often leads to a prolongation of respiratory diseases and can lead to picking and feather pulling in any strain of birds.

Due to the limited amount of time that birds have to eat mash during the growing period, it is necessary that they have more feeders than are generally given. There should be feeders enough so that all birds may eat at one time. Insoluble grit should be kept before the birds at all times. Calcium in the form of

(Continued on Page 105)

Best of All BROILER MASTER
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F560 5 ft. — SWING LEG — REEL

A new feeder scientifically proportioned to save feed and provide more capacity. A real money saver—first and always. Heavy ⅝ steel legs adjustable at the snap of your wrist. Completely new offset design—extra heavy. Adjusts to 3 heights—floor to lip of feeder—3⅝", 6¼" and 7½".

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LIST OF MARYLAND LABORATORIES

One of these laboratories are near you. Their function is to help you by determining, if possible, your cause of "bad luck" or disease in your poultry.

Live Stock Sanitary Service, Quantico Road, Salisbury
Dr. I. M. Moulthrop—Salisbury 3701

Live Stock Sanitary Service, 130 N. Bond St., Bel Air
Dr. F. George Sperling—Bel Air 233

Live Stock Sanitary Service, 101 Summit Ave., Hagerstown
Dr. W. R. Teeter—Hagerstown 4697

Live Stock Sanitary Service, Winchester Hall, Frederick
Dr. W. R. Teeter—Frederick 2236

Live Stock Sanitary Service, Centreville
Mrs. Shirley Vogel—Centreville 246

Live Stock Sanitary Service, College Park
Dr. H. M. DeVolt—Warfield 3800, Ext.323

WHEN TROUBLE STRIKES

Strike back by feeding

SEMI-SOLID "E" EMULSION

GET YOUR BIRDS eating a protective ration and you will get them back on the road to health and profit. Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion is not a medicine . . . it is a recuperative feed. You know the value of buttermilk in health and convalescent diets. The base of "E" Emulsion is moist, nutritious buttermilk. Its milk protein and milk minerals, fortified with plenty of vitamins A and D, quickly restore depleted nutritional reserves and speed recovery. Remember—at the first symptom of trouble —strike back by feeding Semi-Solid "E" Emulsion.

Consolidated Products Company, Danville, Ill.

Division Offices: **Princeton, N. J., Des Moines, Ia., Sacramento, Calif.**

TO BETTER ACQUAINT YOU WITH THE MARYLAND STATE POULTRY COUNCIL

(4) Helped in having feed and chicks exempted from state sales tax.

1948: Sponsored Delmarva Chicken Queen Contest in cooperation with the first Delmarva Chicken Festival.

1949: The Council was largely responsible for obtaining two additional extension poultry specialists at the University of Maryland, one to work with poultrymen on the Eastern Shore and one for the Western Shore.

1950: Helped secure a poultry research plant at College Park exclusively for turkeys.

1951: Designated a committee to study the possibility of establishing a Maryland State Poultry Commission, in addition to all regular annual events.

FOWL TYPHOID

Pen contact with infected or carrier birds is one of the most important means of the spread of fowl typhoid. All methods of control and treatment should have as their ultimate end the removal from the flock of visibly sick birds or those chronically infected. To avoid subsequent infection of young stock, pens and equipment should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and these birds should be kept separately from those that have gone through an outbreak.

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All Poults and Chicks

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BABY CHICKS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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GOLDEN BROOD

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RECOMMENDED FEEDING PROGRAM
for
NICHOLS NEW HAMPSHIRES

oyster shell, or a suitable substitute should be available to the birds from 4 months on.

It is very important that nests be available to the birds before the first egg is laid. Nests, both on range and in laying houses, should be large enough to comfortably accommodate the large Nichols birds and all nests should be of similar appearance to those used in the laying houses. The reason for using similar nests on the range is that when birds are placed in the laying house they will take to the nests much more readily. This will go a long way toward preventing floor laying. Floor laying, we believe, is one of the major causes of pick-outs.

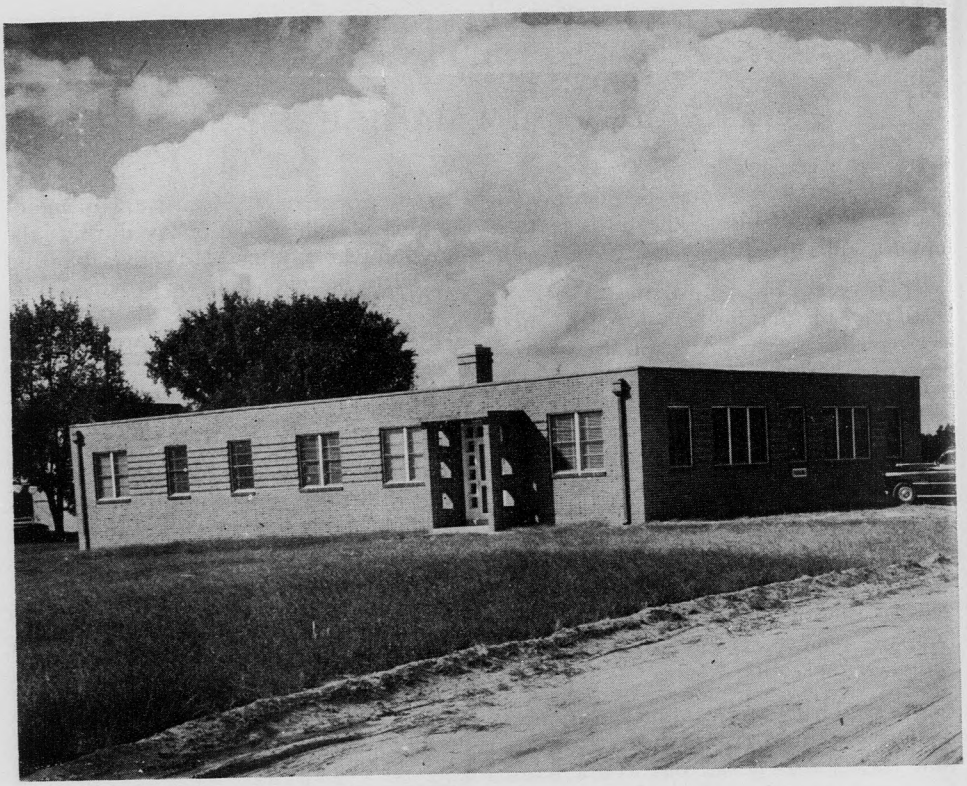
Where birds are confined to range shelters at night, it is very important that these birds be let out at the same time each morning. Irregular times in letting birds out of shelters will lead to picking and feather pulling in any strain of birds.

We recommend a maximum of 8, and a minimum of 6 Nichols New Hampshire cockerels to be mated with 100 pullets. Males should be fully mature when mated, which means they must at least be as old as the pullets, and preferably 1 month older.

Lighting the Layers

To obtain best results, the Nichols strain should have at least a 14 hour day and as the layers reach their peak of production, increasing the length of day to 16 hours is advisable. This tends to help in holding the high rate of lay for a longer period of time. If birds have been in production for 5 months or more and the hot weather is approaching, increasing the length of day will aid in maintaining a higher rate of lay during the hot summer months. It is advisable that the extra hours of light be provided during the coolest period of the day. On April 1 in the North, and March 1 in the South, when lights on most farms are cut off, we recommend turning on all lights at 1 a.m., Standard Time. These lights should be left on at least to Sunrise. This practice should be continued every morning until the birds have finish their laying year. We have noted that this system adds greatly in keeping a relatively high rate of mash consumption as it provides several hours of feeding time during the coolest part of the day.

While the length of day provided is very important, one must always keep in mind that the intensity of the light rays striking the bird is the factor which directly stimulates its reproductive system. Thus, it is very important that adequate wattage be provided and that the outlets are well distributed throughout the laying pens. A space of more than 10 feet between bulbs is seldom justified. At least 1 watt per 4 square feet is the minimum to be used and when extra stimulus seems necessary, increasing this to 2 watts per 4 square feet is advisable. In laying houses over 24 feet in depth, 2 or more rows of lights should be provided, this will, of course, depend on the width of the house. In extremely wide houses (60 feet and over), it is often advisable to have a string of lights in the center which can be turned on during extremely dark days, for in many cases, the outside light is not of sufficient intensity to penetrate to the center of the wider pens. Cleaning the light bulbs regularly will add greatly to their efficiency.



NEW LIVESTOCK SANITARY SERVICE LABORATORY

Salisbury, Maryland

Since the last year book was printed the University of Maryland has completed the new Livestock Sanitary Service branch laboratory at Salisbury. This laboratory was erected on the property purchased to include a branch poultry husbandry test broiler house and vegetable research farm.

The new laboratory was occupied the last of June, 1951, and has allowed considerable expansion of the work.

There are several small laboratories within the building to permit further expansion of investigation into poultry disease problems as personnel, equipment and time become available.

One project has been the setting up of the virus laboratory so that a more diagnosis can be made of the questionable cases. Virus isolation takes considerable time and equipment, as well as space. This practice has been of a great deal of help in making diagnoses.

A bacterialogical laboratory is being set up to study such diseases as Fowl Typhoid, Fowl Cholera and the like as time goes on.

There are now available separate animal rooms for the holding of exposed birds and animals to aid in completing a diagnosis.

A separate room was included to do the Pullorum Disease testing work which seems to be increasing this season.

This project will, as time goes on, be of considerably more benefit to the broiler industry.

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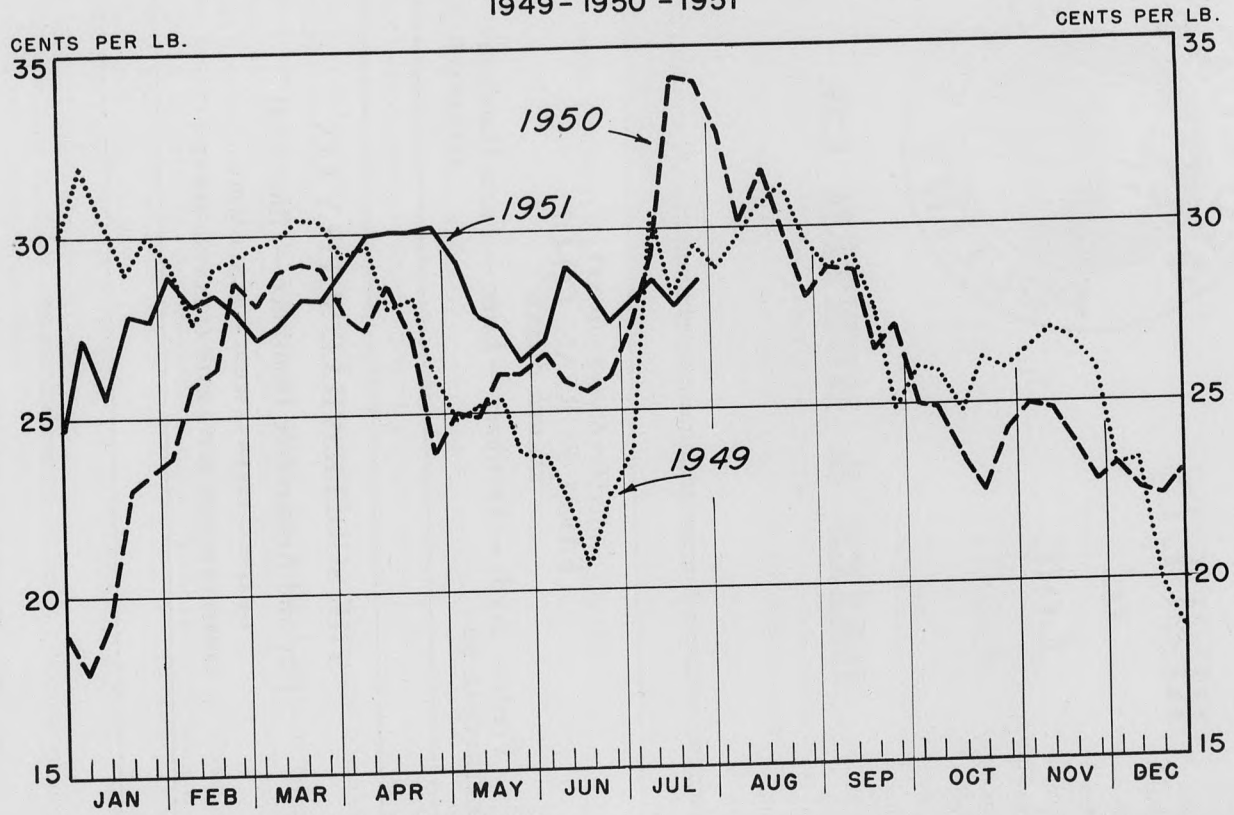
WEEKLY WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE PAID PRODUCERS FOR BROILERS IN THE DELMARVA AREA

1949 - 1950 - 1951



SOURCE: *Delmarva Broiler Market News Service, Salisbury, Maryland*

LIST OF POULTRY BUYERS ON DELMARVA PENINSULA

The following is a list of buyers of poultry raised on the Delmarva Peninsula together with their addresses and telephone numbers.

PROCESSORS

Acme Poultry Corp.	Berlin, Md. Phone 209
Birds-Eye	Pocomoke, Md. Phone 400
Caroline Poultry Farm, Inc.	Federalsburg, Md. Phone 2551
Ches-Peake Quality Farms, Inc.	Salisbury, Md. Phone 22241
Cordova Poultry Plant	Cordova, Md. Phone Hillsboro 3251
Showell Poultry Co.	Showells, Md. Phone Berlin 317
Diamond State Poultry Co.	Lewes, Del. Phone 2881
Ehrlich Stockton Poultry Co.	Stockton, Md. Phone Snow Hill 388 J22
H. & H. Poultry Co.	Selbyville, Del. Phone 2411
Millsboro Poultry Co.	Millsboro, Del. Phone 2071 - 3041
Paramount Poultry Co.	Harbeson, Del. Phone Milton 5576
C. A. Swanson & Sons, Inc.	Salisbury, Md. Phone 22181
Delmarva Poultry Corp.	Milford, Del. Phone 4541
Milton Poultry Co., Inc.	Milton, Del. Phone 4621
Swift & Co.	Salisbury, Md. Phone 5121
Snow Hill Poultry Co.	Snow Hill, Md. Phone 220

LIVE BUYERS

Butler Poultry	Chester, Pa. 236 Edgemont Ave.
Castle-Kent Poultry	Smyrna, Del. Phone 4011
Dover Poultry Co.	Baltimore 1, Maryland, Dover & Sutton Sts.
Saul Sitzer, Kirkwood Poultry Market	707 Kirkwood St., Wilmington, Del.
John F. Houtman	Smyrna, Del. Phone Dover 3692
Ralph D. Jester	Concord Rd. & Engle, Chester, Pa.
Mervine Poultry Co.	Greenwood, Del. Phone 4521
Pizzadili Poultry Co., Inc.	Felton, Del. Phone 2031
Polin Poultry Co.	Selbyville, Del. Phone 4961
Revelle's Poultry Market	Onancock, Va.
Reales Poultry Market	505 W. Lincoln, Wilmington, Del. Phone 23813
Reliable Poultry Market	214 4th St., Wilmington, Del. Phone 40762
Selbyville Poultry Co.	Selbyville, Del. Phone 2121
Leroy Smith	Laurel, Del.
Robert Smith	Willards, Md. Phone Gumboro 2591
Wm. Vickers, Jr.	Ocean View, Del.
J. Howard Ryan	Salisbury, Md. Phone 7310
Russell H. Wright	Greensboro, Md.
C. M. Hickman	Bloxom, Va. Phone Parksley 91W
Frank Locaccaro	R.F.D. 1, Magnolia, Del. Phone Bedford 569
Joseph Leto	511 Westminster Place, Lodi, N. J.

SOURCE: Delmarva Broiler Market News Service, Salisbury, Maryland

CLIFFORD MORRIS
Farmington, Del.
"3.27 lb. birds sold in 10 wks.—5 days. 2.92 MA-CO per lb. of meat (average)."

PAUL DISPANET
Mathais, W. Va.
"Raised 4,663 chicks—no disease — on 3 lbs. MA-CO per lb. meat (average)."

E. P. OPENSHAN
Fincastle, Va.
"3.34 lb. birds sold in 9 weeks, 6 days. 2.55 lbs. MA-CO per lb. of meat (average)."

J. G. HOPKINS
Bedford, Va.
"Fast, healthy growth . . . 100% sold in 10 wks., 1 day."

E. F. NEILL
Lynchburg, Va.
"No disease . . . 100% raised and sold . . . used MA-CO exclusively."

RUMSEY BORROR
Panzy, W. Va.
"2.99 lbs. of MA-CO per lb. of meat (av'ge). Real Feed Efficiency!"

Just a few of the many thousand satisfied MA-CO users. And more and more are switching to MA-CO Complete BROILER RATION every day !

The MA-CO Formula is BETTER THAN EVER!

Maritime research has added a new Vitamin B-12 and Antibiotic Feed Supplement. Now even *greater resistance to disease* and *faster growth* is scientifically combined with MA-CO's reputation for high digestibility. Large and small broiler-men throughout the entire Northeast attest to MA-CO's High feed efficiency. Measured in terms of lbs. of feed per lb. of meat,—there are few rations that can give you the cycle after cycle dependability of MA-CO. So try MA-CO BROILER RATION the next time you order! It can well be an important money-saving investment.

FREE. New MA-CO COMPLETE POULTRY GUIDE. 44 pages of management tips and successful feeding plans. See your nearest MA-CO dealer, or write to:

MARITIME MILLING COMPANY, INC.
1020 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Buffalo 2, N. Y.

WHERE TO BUY IT GUIDE

These firms have shown great interest in you and the Maryland Poultry Industry by soliciting your business in the 1952 Maryland Poultry Reference Book. We suggest you buy from them in preference to other concerns.

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Duncan Brothers, Inc. 79
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Matthews Motor Co. 40
Pocomoke City, Md.
Testerman Motors 50
Princess Anne, Md.

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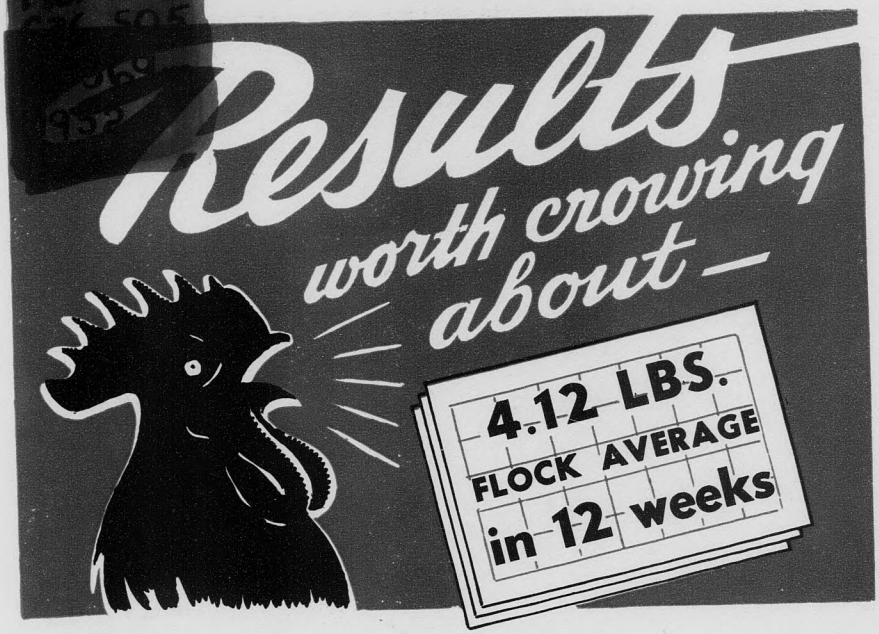

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